

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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## IN FAVOR OF AMERICAN MEAT.

Following the reported attack on American meat and United States meat inspection by a British food inspector comes the declaration made in a public address last week by the president of the British Board of Agriculture, the Earl of Carrington, in favor of American meats. This is in line with the attitude of every British government official who has examined into the situation carefully and honestly, or has visited this country and examined our packinghouses and inspection methods.

The Earl of Carrington not only commended American meats, but he denounced the present agitation against them in England as a political move of the British protectionists purely for campaign purposes. He strongly dissented from the views of the Protectionists and said that the feeding of the army on home-bred meat would mean an annual increase of \$750,000 in the army budget. In fact, it is doubtful if army contracts could be properly filled from the home supply.

The Earl of Carrington also said that he never would consent to any alteration in the law excluding Canadian cattle from the country. The cattle interests of Great Britain, he declared, were so large that it would be a crime to run the risk of again infecting British herds with disease.

## OLEO PROSECUTIONS FALL THROUGH.

The government is not having much success in its efforts to prosecute oleo makers and dealers for alleged violation of the law. A recent decision by a federal judge in New Jersey threatens to put a stop to much of this activity, while decisions in Wisconsin also protect legitimate dealers in their rights. In St. Louis a wholesale and reckless crusade against the trade has had a boomerang effect and most of the cases have been abandoned by the government prosecutors.

## DANISH BACON EXPORTS IN 1907.

The total exports of bacon from Denmark in 1907 were 190,000,000 lbs., or about 30 millions pounds more than in either of the preceding years. Prices were from 4 to 5 per cent. lower than in 1906, which, however, was a year of unusually high prices for bacon. Nearly the whole of the bacon exports were to Great Britain, but two and a half million pounds were shipped to Germany, in spite of the high import duty in force there. A comparison of Danish and American bacon exports in 1907 is significant.

## THE PORK PACKER AND THE PROVISION MARKET

The hog run certainly has the average packer, if not all of them, guessing. Despite the immense receipts for several weeks past there still seems to be an unlimited supply. Even the wisest of the buyers, the ones who have made fortunes and reputations in forecasting the future, will not venture an opinion as to when the run will end. The supply would indicate that it will last a very considerable time to come, but market conditions may stop it as suddenly as it started.

The situation is fast becoming very serious for the average packer. The product is not moving with anything like the rapidity with which hogs are coming to market. Houses are filling and already there is a tendency to stop buying for this reason. Yet, every hog that comes to market is being taken, and at firm prices around the average which has now obtained for some time.

With houses full, however, a break must come if a considerable proportion of buyers quit with all they can handle. Movement of product would be the only thing in that case which would prevent a break in hog prices, and a break would surely put brakes on the run for a time at least.

The weather has been all in favor of hog

raising and pretty much against selling the product, but the present price of provisions should be tempting to consumers, particularly if retailers give consumers the full benefit of the wholesale situation.

There are other "bear" influences in the provision trade beside the weather, however. Large numbers of men are out of employment and others are working on reduced incomes. Foreign demand is light, considering the prices offered. Stocks of provisions are growing at a great rate. Farmers are slaughtering for their own needs. The next summer supply is nearly in sight.

Despite the apparent "bearishness" of the situation provisions, even though at low prices, hold up well compared with the cost of hogs, and hogs are still being taken as fast as they come in. These two facts are very strong indications that the trade believes it can handle an unprecedented number of hogs and sell the product at a profit.

As matters now stand, the packer is satisfied with the situation if he can turn his stocks at present prices and get his "paper" profit into the banks.

But will he be able to do this?

## BUSINESS SITUATION LOOKS GOOD TO A PACKER

From time to time The National Provisioner has published the views of leading members of the packing trade in this country concerning the outlook for the business year which is now beginning. These views have evidenced the clear-headedness and conservative optimism which is characteristic of the successful American packer. Following is another expression, this time from a member of the internationally well-known packing concern of T. M. Sinclair & Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Mr. Sinclair says:

I am neither optimistic nor pessimistic on the general business outlook for 1908. We have not yet "paid up" for the conditions which brought about the financial collapse of last year, nor is it in the line of precedent to expect, even under ordinary conditions, stable commercial prosperity on the eve of a Presidential election. All prices were worked up to too high a level, and it is scarcely reasonable to expect that the interval of a few months will suffice to reach again a solid basis.

So far as the packing business is concerned,

it is frequently the case that while the general country is enjoying unusual prosperity the packing interest suffers from the inflation of the price of our raw material. On the other hand, during times of panic the reduced ratio between supply and demand generally results in good and remunerative business for the packer.

During recent years the high price of the American hog has resulted in a curtailment of European demand for the product, but now that a more reasonable level has been reached the export demand will widen.

The consumption of pork products in the United States also will increase, and before long ought to overtake the oversupply, resulting in a somewhat higher level of prices being reached later in the summer. There is no question but that the enforced conservatism, which must be exercised by all commercial houses during the present year, will in the end result in benefit to the whole country.

Yours truly,

SYDNEY E. SINCLAIR.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Feb. 1, 1908.

# STOCKS OF PROVISIONS

Stocks of provisions on hand at various points on February 1 reflect the conditions in the hog markets and the activity of packers in accumulating product, as compared to the very conservative packing previous to January 1. The official figures from various centres are as follows, with comparisons with stocks a month ago and a year ago:

PORK, BARRELS.			
	Jan. 31, 1908.	Dec. 31, 1907.	Jan. 31, 1907.
Chicago	78,243	42,400	58,763
Milwaukee	4,501	2,444	5,884
Omaha	1,430	984	1,421
Kansas City	3,600	2,813	2,003
St. Joseph	1,831	1,242	890
Total	89,670	49,862	69,961

LARD, TIERCES.			
	Jan. 31, 1908.	Dec. 31, 1907.	Jan. 31, 1907.
Chicago	44,312	17,040	33,392
Milwaukee	1,983	2,624	4,087
Omaha	3,401	2,833	3,006
Kansas City	11,835	6,506	8,588
St. Joseph	8,372	3,388	7,374
Total	69,903	32,111	56,467

CUT MEATS, POUNDS.			
	Jan. 31, 1908.	Dec. 31, 1907.	Jan. 31, 1907.
Chicago	129,617,079	83,081,265	91,466,434
Milwaukee	27,044,889	18,126,416	21,526,645
Omaha	35,030,209	24,969,435	25,901,081
Kansas City	58,780,900	31,840,600	37,518,900
St. Joseph	30,786,027	23,008,974	22,940,921
Total	281,259,104	180,702,700	199,653,961

Detailed reports are as follows:

Chicago.			
	Jan. 31, 1908.	Jan. 31, 1907.	
Mess pork, new, made since Oct. 1, '07, bbls.	35,205	20,947	
Mess pork, made Oct. 1, '06, to Oct. 1, '07, bbls.	2,167	2,565	
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.	40,971	33,251	
*P. S. lard, made since Oct. 1, '07, lbs.	27,916	20,464	
P. S. lard, made Oct. 1, '06, to Oct. 1, '07, lbs.	.....	500	
Other kinds of lard, lbs.	16,396	12,428	
Short rib middles:			
Made since Oct. 1, '07, lbs.	21,455,008	9,044,549	
Made previous to Oct. 1, '07, lbs.	616,025	33,573	
Short clear middles, lbs.	728,543	928,250	
Extra S. C. middles:			
Made since Oct. 1, '07, lbs.	4,804,745	3,134,091	
Made previous to Oct. 1, '07, lbs.	97,620	942,265	
Extra S. R. middles, lbs.	5,346,467	3,009,723	
Long clear middles, lbs.	149,693	106,244	
D. S. shoulders, lbs.	716,196	411,837	
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	1,695,421	1,549,004	
S. P. hams, lbs.	32,396,092	25,056,084	
D. S. bellies, lbs.	17,915,554	15,046,633	
S. P. bellies, lbs.	8,205,649	5,760,921	
S. P. Cal. or Pic. hams, lbs.	9,271,330	7,278,973	
S. P. Bos. shoulders, lbs.	16,705,945	10,923,316	
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	.....	.....	
Other cuts of meats, lbs.	9,512,791	8,240,971	
Total cut meats, lbs.	129,617,079	91,466,434	

\*In storage tanks and tierces.

## MOVEMENT OF PRODUCT.

Received.		
	Jan., 1908.	Jan., 1907.
Pork, bbls.	1,093	86
Lard, gross weight, lbs.	8,282,411	4,215,059
Meats, gross weight, lbs.	20,493,852	16,765,756
Live hogs, number.	1,179,233	888,519
Dressed hogs, number.	82	1
Shipped.		
Pork, bbls.	14,475	15,294
Lard, gross weight, lbs.	40,574,222	42,201,595
Meats, gross weight, lbs.	60,969,886	58,819,639
Live hogs, number.	196,465	173,011
Dressed hogs, number.	7,222	8,315

Average weight of hogs received January, 215 lbs.; January, 1907, 223 lbs.; January, 1906, 217 lbs.

Kansas City.			
	Jan. 31, 1908.	Jan. 31, 1907.	
Mess Pork, bbls.	178	138	
Other kinds Pork, bbls.	3,518	1,865	
P. S. Lard, contract, tes.	7,678	5,152	
Other kinds Lard, tes.	4,157	3,406	
Short Rib Middles, lbs.	6,584,800	945,200	
Ex. S. R. Middles, lbs.	2,600,800	839,700	
Short Clear Middles, lbs.	353,400	240,500	
Ex. S. C. Middles, lbs.	4,470,600	5,713,800	
Long Clear Middles, lbs.	324,700	62,000	
D. S. Shoulders.	2,038,700	1,156,800	
D. S. Bellies, lbs.	5,766,100	3,616,500	
S. P. Shoulders, lbs.	506,800	292,900	
S. P. Hams, lbs.	16,297,200	11,396,100	
S. P. Bellies, lbs.	5,012,800	2,525,800	
S. P. Cal. Hams, lbs.	4,327,100	2,452,500	
S. P. Skinned Hams, lbs.	4,252,100	3,973,800	
Other Cut Meats, lbs.	6,243,800	4,303,300	
Total Cut Meats, lbs.	58,780,900	37,518,900	

Milwaukee.			
	Jan. 31, 1908.	Jan. 31, 1907.	
Mess pork, winter p'k'd (new), bbls.	1,347	3,667	
Mess pork, winter p'k'd, bbls.	.....	10	
Other kinds barreled pork, bbls.	3,214	2,207	
Prime steam lard, contract, tes.	605	1,988	
Other kinds lard, tes.	1,378	2,099	
Short rib middles, lbs.	3,193,850	3,233,418	
Extra short rib middles, lbs.	932,616	791,147	
Short clear middles, lbs.	276,884	146,873	
Extra short clear middles, lbs.	555,203	521,922	
Long clear middles, lbs.	142,016	39,341	
D. S. shoulders, lbs.	911,109	702,822	
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	837,770	688,260	
S. P. hams, lbs.	5,030,081	4,421,935	
D. S. bellies, lbs.	2,733,034	2,544,196	
S. P. bellies, lbs.	1,020,950	1,034,430	
S. P. Cal. or picnic hams, lbs.	909,200	710,900	
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	2,622,120	1,751,000	
Other cuts meats, lbs.	7,875,047	5,240,401	
Total cuts meats, lbs.	27,044,889	21,826,645	

## STOCKS OF LARD

Cable advices to The N. K. Fairbank Company give the following estimates of the stocks of lard held in Europe and afloat on February 1, to which are added estimates of former years, and stocks in cities named:

	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.
	Feb. 1.	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.	Feb. 1.	Feb. 1.
Liverpool and Manchester	6,500	10,500	10,000	16,500	15,000
Other British ports	8,000	9,000	12,000	8,000	2,200
Hamburg	12,000	7,000	17,000	17,000	16,000
Bremen	1,500	1,500	1,000	2,500	1,000
Berlin	2,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	2,500
Baltic ports	8,500	8,000	16,000	13,000	9,500
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Mannheim	1,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	500
Antwerp	3,500	1,000	2,500	6,000	3,000
French ports	3,000	4,500	1,800	2,000	1,800
Italian and Spanish ports	500	500	500	1,500	500
Total in Europe	46,500	49,000	67,800	74,500	52,000
Afloat for Europe	105,000	40,000	70,000	100,009	65,000
Total in Europe and afloat	151,500	89,000	137,800	174,500	117,000
Chicago prime steam	27,916	7,032	20,964	17,577	16,760
Chicago other kinds	16,396	10,008	12,428	13,756	15,235
East St. Louis	1,500	75	750	240	1,090
Kansas City	11,835	6,506	8,558	8,433	6,756
Omaha	3,401	2,553	3,096	3,015	2,365
New York	8,702	3,243	9,552	7,435	9,095
Milwaukee	1,983	3,500	4,087	2,180	3,683
South St. Joseph	4,738	3,388	7,296	3,131	4,190
Total tierces	227,971	125,305	204,511	230,267	176,174

\*Estimated.

Omaha.			
	Jan. 31, 1908.	Jan. 31, 1907.	
Mess Pork, bbls.	181	132	
Other kinds bbl'd. Pork.	1,258	1,289	
P. S. Lard "Cont't," tes.	1,696	1,693	
Other kinds Lard, tes.	1,705	1,403	
Short Rib Middles, lbs.	6,336,342	481,772	
S. C. Middles, lbs.	332,250	259,845	
Extra S. C. Middles, lbs.	3,000,850	4,633,674	
Extra S. R. Middles, lbs.	1,643,031	1,273,000	
Long Clear Middles, lbs.	.....	38,000	
D. S. Shoulders, lbs.	1,006,365	614,111	
S. P. Shoulders, lbs.	467,805	420,042	
S. P. Hams, lbs.	6,822,141	6,060,141	
D. S. Bellies, lbs.	4,481,150	3,047,733	
S. P. Bellies, lbs.	2,377,197	1,641,504	
S.P. Cal. or P. Hams, lbs.	2,115,222	1,830,560	
S. P. Skinned Hams, lbs.	4,115,935	3,886,968	
Other Cut Meats, lbs.	2,181,921	1,713,731	
Total Cut Meats, lbs.	35,030,209	25,901,081	

St. Joseph.			
	Jan. 31, 1908.	Jan. 31, 1907.	
Mess pork (new) made since Oct. 1, '06, bbls.	14	.....	
Other kinds pork, bbls.	1,817	890	
P. S. lard in storage tanks and tierces, tes.	4,881	5,878	
Other kinds of lard, tes.	3,491	1,496	
S. R. middles made since Oct. 1, '06, lbs.	1,662,000	915,295	
S. R. middles made previous to Oct. 1, '06, lbs.	2,257,945	.....	
Short clear middles, lbs.	279,949	671,041	
Extra S. C. middles:			
Made since Oct. 1, '06, lbs.	426,747	1,993,261	
Made previous to Oct. 1, '06, lbs.	1,685,000	.....	
Extra S. R. middles, lbs.	942,255	1,662,148	
Long clear middles, lbs.	232,250	7,000	
D. S. shoulders, lbs.	1,222,729	277,659	
S. P. hams, lbs.	7,431,150	6,914,150	
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	107,250	74,600	
D. S. bellies, lbs.	5,497,871	3,155,460	
S. P. bellies, lbs.	2,159,920	1,627,000	
S. P. Cal. hams, lbs.	1,531,500	923,750	
S. P. Boston shoulders, lbs.	.....	648,000	
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	2,312,340	1,826,850	
Other cuts of meats, lbs.	3,037,112	2,245,307	
Total cut meats, lbs.	30,786,027	22,940,921	



## GOVERNMENT ESTIMATE OF LIVE MEAT SUPPLY

The Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture has made public its census of livestock on the farms and ranges of the United States on January 1, 1908. The figures show a decrease of nearly a million and a half head of beef cattle, an increase of over a million and a quarter head of hogs and a slightly greater gain in number of head of sheep. A gain of over a quarter of a million head of milch cows is indicated.

These figures are made up from reports furnished the Department by its agents and correspondents and are not the result of any accurate census. As the nearest thing to a correct estimate they are generally accepted, however. Figures for cattle, hogs and sheep are given as follows, with average price per head and total valuation:

	Per cent. compared with Jan. 1, 1907.	Numbers.	Average price per head.	Total value.
Milch cows.....	101.1	21,194,000	\$30.67	\$650,057,000
Other cattle.....	87.1	50,073,000	16.89	\$845,938,000
Sheep .....	102.6	54,631,000	3.58	211,736,000
Swine .....	102.4	56,084,000	6.05	\$339,050,000

Compared with January 1, 1907, the following changes are indicated: Milch cows increased 226,000; other cattle decreased 1,493,000; sheep increased 1,391,000; swine in-

creased 1,290,000. In average value per head milch cows decreased \$0.33; other cattle decreased \$0.21; sheep increased \$0.04; swine decreased \$1.57. In total value milch cows increased \$4,560,000; other cattle decreased \$35,619,000; sheep increased \$7,526,000; swine decreased \$78,761,000.

The census of cattle, hogs and sheep (including all kinds) as shown by Agricultural Department reports for recent years is summarized as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1908.....	71,287,000	56,084,000	54,631,000
1907.....	72,533,906	54,794,439	53,240,820
1906.....	66,861,322	52,102,847	50,631,619
1905.....	61,241,907	47,320,511	45,170,423
1904.....	61,049,315	47,009,367	51,630,144
1903.....	61,764,433	46,922,624	63,964,876
1902.....	61,424,500	45,698,890	62,039,091
1901.....	67,804,022	62,576,105	61,005,811
1900.....	45,902,414	45,000,000	41,853,000
1899.....	43,984,340	38,651,651	39,114,453
1898.....	45,105,083	39,759,993	37,656,900
1897.....	46,450,135	40,600,276	36,818,643
1896.....	48,222,065	42,842,759	38,298,783
1895.....	50,508,845	44,165,716	42,294,064
1894.....	53,095,598	45,206,498	45,048,017
1893.....	52,378,283	46,094,807	47,273,563
1892.....	54,067,590	52,398,019	44,938,565
1891.....	52,895,239	50,825,100	43,431,163
1890.....	52,501,907	51,602,780	44,336,072

The figures for 1901 are notably out of line with estimates of other years. These 1901 figures are the result of the decennial federal census of 1900 and are supposed to be an exact enumeration.

## BUSINESS DEPRESSION AND MEAT SHIPMENTS

Leading commercial movements within the country, as reported by the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor, for the past year, show, in most cases, a larger volume than for the preceding year. In a few instances only, notably the livestock movement, did the industrial depression of the last two months of the year affect the annual totals to such an extent as to reduce the 1907 figures below the 1906 totals.

Livestock receipts at seven primary markets during the calendar year are reported as 40,218,455 head, compared with 40,727,657 head and 40,569,249 head for the years 1906 and 1905. As compared with the 1906 totals, Chicago, Omaha, St. Joseph and St. Paul show decreases, while Kansas City, St. Louis and Sioux City show increases.

The receipts for the year of cattle at these markets, 9,590,710 head, compared favorably with the 1906 and 1905 figures of 9,373,825 and 9,202,083 head, though Chicago receipts show a slight shrinkage as compared with the figures for the two preceding years. The receipts of calves at five principal markets likewise show an increase from 796,793 in 1906 to 834,781 for the year just ended.

The receipts of hogs for the year, 19,544,617, are also in excess of the 1906 total, 19,223,792, the only cities showing smaller receipts for the year, as compared with the 1906 figures, being Chicago and Omaha.

The 1907 receipts of sheep, 9,857,877 head, are more than a million below the 1906 totals, the larger markets, especially Chicago, showing considerable decreases as compared with last year's totals. The receipts of horses and mules for the year, 390,470, also show a considerable decline as compared with the 1906 figures of 408,920, due chiefly to smaller receipts at St. Louis and Chicago.

Shipments of packinghouse products from Chicago for the year, 2,450,806,223 pounds, show a decline as compared with both the

1906 and 1905 figures of 2,808,754,084 and 2,705,956,577 pounds, respectively. As compared with the 1906 totals, all the items included in the grand total show smaller figures than those for 1906, the shipments of fresh beef alone being over 200 million tons below the 1906 record. The shipments of canned meats during the year, 81,152,100 pounds, were below the 1905 as well as the 1906 figures of 150,397,800 and 117,688,650 pounds, respectively. It should be noted, however, that the shipments of this article during the second half of the year, 47,371,900 pounds, compare favorably with the corresponding 1906 figures of 40,562,250 pounds.

Livestock receipts at the four principal Atlantic seaboard cities—Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore—for the twelve months or fifty-two weeks of the year, 8,782,383 head, were over 7 per cent. in excess of the corresponding 1906 total, and comprised 4,070,360 hogs, 564,314 calves, 1,222,766 cattle and 2,924,943 sheep.

### A GIGANTIC ICE TANK.

What is claimed to be one of the largest ice tanks in this country has been installed by Armour & Company in their branch house at Fitchburg, Mass. The tank is designed to hold 225 tons of ice and is 67x18x9 feet in dimensions. It is claimed that filling the tank twice a year will be sufficient to cool the refrigerator boxes, which are equipped with over 700 feet of overhead tracking at a constant temperature of 36° F. The tank has partitions two feet in thickness, is heavily insulated and has a covering of several feet of sawdust. The coolers have two-foot double brick walls, insulated with lith blocks.

Bargains in machinery and equipment may be picked up by watching page 48.

## JANUARY LIVESTOCK MOVEMENT.

Official reports of movement of livestock at various important centers for the month of January are of special interest in view of the peculiar features of the livestock markets at this time. The figures indicate a greatly decreased marketing of cattle and sheep, while the phenomenal run of hogs is shown in the increase in hog slaughters at the various centers for the month. The summary of killings at various chief centers for January is as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago .....	161,156	24,644	913,513	219,127
Kansas City.....	99,872	10,122	481,068	107,327
Omaha .....	64,523	—	296,273	96,485
St. Louis.....	52,424	—	241,097	42,203
St. Joseph .....	29,244	3,240	273,399	53,285

Total Jan., 1908.....	407,219	38,006	2,205,350	518,427
Same month, '07.....	504,519	43,949	1,463,748	704,211

Detailed reports of receipts, shipments and consumption are as follows:

Chicago.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
January, 1908.....	312,523	28,231	1,100,978	304,330
January, 1907.....	317,262	30,707	806,280	418,252

Shipments.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
January, 1908.....	151,367	3,587	196,465	85,203
January, 1907.....	127,687	2,299	173,011	66,760

Consumed at Chicago.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
January, 1908.....	161,156	24,644	913,513	219,127
January, 1907.....	189,575	28,408	633,269	351,462
Average weight of hogs: January, 1908, 215 lbs.; January, 1907, 223 lbs.				

Kansas City.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
January, 1908.....	177,147	13,524	563,514	139,582
January, 1907.....	217,632	16,921	263,348	145,595

Shipments.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
January, 1908.....	72,164	5,332	19,253	32,321
January, 1907.....	90,600	6,306	221	17,451

Consumed at Kansas City.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
January, 1908.....	99,872	10,122	481,068	107,327
January, 1907.....	118,822	11,384	262,936	122,371
Average weight of hogs: January, 1908, 216 lbs.; January, 1907, 220 lbs.				

St. Louis.*				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
January, 1908.....	69,432	—	305,105	46,330
January, 1907.....	90,893	—	226,839	47,676

Shipments.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
January, 1908.....	17,068	—	64,098	4,127
January, 1907.....	16,580	—	60,559	6,237

Consumed at St. Louis.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
January, 1908.....	52,424	—	241,097	42,203
January, 1907.....	74,313	—	166,280	41,439

\*National Stock Yards, Ill.

St. Joseph.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
January, 1908.....	49,044	3,832	284,990	64,324
January, 1907.....	52,628	4,671	201,500	72,155

Shipments.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
January, 1908.....	17,880	209	12,663	10,679
January, 1907.....	13,638	538	2,174	7,453

Consumed at St. Joseph.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
January, 1908.....	29,244	3,240	273,399	53,285
January, 1907.....	37,554	4,167	199,108	64,308
Average weight of hogs: January, 1908, 222 lbs.; January, 1907, 227 lbs.				

Omaha.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
January, 1908.....	93,672	—	305,901	114,376
January, 1907.....	111,587	—	203,100	142,918

Shipments.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
January, 1908.....	26,284	—	9,628	17,451
January, 1907.....	24,952	—	965	16,145

Consumed at Omaha.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
January, 1908.....	64,523	—	296,273	96,485
January, 1907.....	54,255	—	202,135	124,601
Average weight of hogs: January, 1908, 233 lbs.; January, 1907, 244 lbs.				

Practical trade information may be found every week on page 20. Do you make it a habit to study this page?

## OUTLET FOR SURPLUS MEATS

### Demand for Tariff Revision Made This Week at Washington

Notice was served on Congress and the Administration at Washington this week by combined commercial, industrial and agricultural interests of the country that speedy tariff revision is needed for the protection of these interests, and in some cases for their salvation. This notice was served by a committee representing great agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests of the country, which visited Washington to advocate the enactment by Congress of a bill creating a non-partisan tariff revision commission.

The committee put the matter squarely up to Congress, but got small encouragement. It was evident by the manner in which the visitors were passed along the line from one official to another that everybody in Washington was trying to dodge the issue and to avoid the appearance of giving the committee a rebuff. The committee was courteously treated at the White House and by Speaker Cannon and the house leaders, but the impression prevailed that nothing would be done by Congress at this session, or by anybody in Washington until after the presidential election. The best encouragement the committee received was the promise of Chairman Payne, of the House Ways and Means Committee, that his committee would take the matter up immediately after the fall election.

Nevertheless, the visit of the committee was the event of the week in Washington, and by the talk it created among politicians it was evident that the presence of such a representative body was having its effect.

#### Meat Trade is Vitrally Interested.

The meat trade is one of the most vitally interested in this question of tariff revision or reciprocal arrangements with foreign countries which will enable our meat industry to dispose of its surplus products abroad. Foreign markets are being gradually closed to American meats or taken away by Canada and other rivals in this industry which negotiate tariff treaties ahead of us. The trade is beginning to realize the truth of the declaration that the prosperity of our meat industry does not depend alone upon home consumption, but upon the finding of a foreign outlet for our surplus.

At the Washington conference this week the American Meat Packers' Association had a prominent part, being represented by Vice President Benj. W. Corkran, Jr., of Baltimore, who worked hand in hand with president A. H. Sanders, of the American Reciprocal Tariff League, former United States Senator W. A. Harris and Judge S. H. Cowan, of the American National Livestock Association, president L. A. Ransom, of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association and other representatives of affiliated industries for the success of the movement.

Other organizations represented included the following: National Association of Manufacturers, Jas. W. Van Cleave and H. E. Miles; National Foreign Commerce Convention, Wm. McCarroll and E. S. De Lima; National Grange, N. I. Batchelder and Aaron Jones; Millers' National Federation, A. L. Gootzmann; Chicago Board of Trade, H. N. Sager and G. F. Stone; Baltimore Board of

Trade, Robert Ramsay; Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, Wm. P. Washburn; Chicago Association of Commerce, Geo. W. Sheldon and LaVerne W. Noyes; Illinois Manufacturers' Association, Manufacturers' Association of New York, and National Association Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers.

#### How Tariff Revision Would Help Meat.

Packers are convinced that a thoroughly intelligent ventilation and revision of the tariff would greatly increase the prosperity of the farms, live stock raisers and packers of this country, opening many foreign markets now closed or practically closed. The negotiation and ratification of reciprocal treaties would, by the broadening of markets, tend to insure greater stability to business and the value of our products.

The American Meat Packers' Association at its last annual meeting endorsed the platform of and pledged its support to the American Reciprocal Tariff League in its efforts to attain this object, and it formally declares itself in favor of establishing a non-partisan tariff commission with semi-judicial powers, as, for example, to summon witnesses; this commission to investigate thoroughly and scientifically the various schedules and from time to time submit their conclusions in the form of recommendations to the Executive and to Congress.

Packers take the broad view that the prosperity of the country is in a great measure dependent on the future foreign commercial policy of this country. They favor strongly a revision of the tariff on business and non-political lines, and the extension of reciprocal relations with foreign countries, especially France and Germany. For that reason they are strongly supporting the Beveridge bill, providing for the appointment of a non-partisan commission of five experts, whose duty it shall be to present a draft of a revised tariff schedule to Congress.

While the exports of the meat products of this country amount to something like 21% of the total output, according to the figures of the last census, the surface of the possibilities of foreign trade has just been scratched.

What is the most desirable European market for the products of the American packer? He will tell you, without hesitation, that it is to be found, not in England, where 60% of the American exports go, but to the Continent, where millions of workmen are clamoring for the cheaper grades of American meat, and particularly France and Germany, both of whom tax our meats so heavily that it is impossible to extend our markets to their countries except under more favorable reciprocal relations, to be outlined in a well-defined foreign commercial policy.

This can only come, it is argued, when there is presented to Congress such expert information as can be gathered by the commission provided for under the Beveridge bill.

#### A Packer's View of the Tariff.

Said one of the leaders in the packing industry this week:

"It is conceded that the protective tariff policy of America has been one of the greatest factors in bringing about our prosperity and none of us would agree to a change in that policy. We must, however, remember that the Dingley Act was enacted in 1897; that conditions have changed materially since then; that industries then in need of the nursing bottle have grown to strong and vigorous manhood and are able to measure their strength with anyone, American or foreign. Some of these 'infant' industries have children and grandchildren in the form of subsidiary companies.

"It is a well-known fact that the reason for the high rates of duty which practically deny entry to the packing house products in so many countries is that our products were the only ones upon which they could retaliate for the high rates imposed by the Dingley tariff without seriously injuring themselves.

"Cotton is our largest article of export, but they have to have it. Meats come next—they bear the entire brunt of the fight. It is time that the producer, manufacturer and distributor of live stock products should be considered, that tariff schedules and classifications which have been outgrown be revised and adjusted to meet current conditions and the excesses used to open the doors of the markets of the world to our meat products."

The meat hungry millions of European factory towns are waiting for the bars to be let down on American packing products. They get little or no meat now. Horse meat is a delicacy to man. With the culinary art of France and Germany and a chuck steak or some other cheap cut of meat that our American housewife would pass by, the thrifty women of Germany and France would cook a meal fit for a king.

Germany, with her large and growing industrial population, would be an enormous customer were it not for her tariff and restrictions. She is now the greatest customer for American lard. She must have that and consequently her tariff upon lard is low and restrictions nominal. Meats, however, are taxed by Germany four cents a pound in duties and inspection fees. In some forms she excludes them entirely.

France, which would be the next best customer of the United States, practically closes her doors by duties of from 2½ cents on some cuts to 4½ cents on others. Conditions in other European countries are similar and the same difficulty obtains in the extension of our market for meat products in South America, Africa and Asia.

The only reason for it, the packers say, is that the United States is the only modern nation without a clearly defined and business-like foreign commercial policy. The packers, without exception, are enthusiasts upon the subject of the double tariff system recommended by Senator Beveridge and worked out in more detail by N. I. Stone, tariff expert of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

#### Need of Scientific Study of Duties.

The advisability of having a scientific commission for the purpose of studying the framing of tariff schedules and fixing rates, based on the conditions at home and countries with which we do business, is apparent. In Germany, France, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Spain and other countries they have men who give their entire time to the study of this particular question, each of them specializing in the study of the commercial and trade conditions in certain sections of the world.

In the tariff policies of the world, as described by Mr. Stone, the German system appears to be the most practical, business-like and elastic. It is based on reciprocity. Germany has something to sell that we buy. We have something to sell that she buys. We get together, figure out the benefits or losses, strike a balance and make the best possible trade for ourselves.

In going through a long list of articles we may lose on some, but the products of the two contracting parties will probably differ to such an extent that the trade will average to benefit both. No new trades need be exactly alike. This country produces meats, therefore it asks for low rates on meats. France produces wines and asks for low rates on them. The things important to us are unimportant to France and vice versa. Germany and France can afford, therefore, to vary their contracts to suit the particular country she is trading with.

The packers take the position that the business men of the country make the same kind of trades daily, giving a little on one line, getting a corresponding or greater gain on another. Customers don't lose; they supply different classes of trade, hence everybody is satisfied.



## TRADE GLEANINGS

The slaughterhouse of John Rosa at Templeton, Ind., has been destroyed by fire.

Nelson Morris and Company will rebuild the burned portion of their plant at Kansas City, Mo.

The plant of Dryfus Packing and Provision Company at Lafayette, Ind., has been damaged by fire.

The Arkansas Cotton Oil Company, Argenta, Ark., will rebuild its hull house recently destroyed by fire.

The Kincolth Packing Company, Ltd., of Victoria, B. C., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$60,000.

The death is reported of Frank B. Dunbar, vice-president of the packing firm of G. W. Dunbar Sons, at New Orleans, La.

E. E. Norton is fitting out a two-story building, 40 x 48 feet, at Holstein, Ia., as a game and poultry packing house.

The new plant of the Anderson Packing Company at Sioux City, Ia., has been completed and will commence operations at once.

Ernest R. Fink, of the firm of A. Fink & Sons, pork packers, of Newark, N. J., died at his home in that city last week from heart disease.

The Goose Creek Railway and Power Manufacturing Company of Jesup, Ga., contemplates establishing a cottonseed oil mill at that place.

W. J. Farrell, C. H. Smith and M. F. Byrne have incorporated the Boston Provision Company of Jersey City, N. J., with a capital stock of \$10,000.

It is reported that I. Montgomery, C. Banks and J. W. Francis are organizing a company for the purpose of erecting a cottonseed oil mill at Mound Bayou, Miss.

E. J. Phillips and others have secured sixteen acres of land at Oklahoma City, Okla., on which they will erect a packing plant, 40 x 100 feet, and two stories high.

The Oakland Valley Livestock Company of Idaho Falls, Ida., has been incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock by A. Melquist, R. Melquist, C. Buchanan and A. Buchanan.

The Franklin Cotton Oil and Fertilizer Company of Franklin, Va., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by J. M. Story, W. C. Watson and M. H. Moore.

H. G. Williams, T. D. Williams and C. G. Williams have incorporated the Williams Company of Rochester, N. Y., with a capital stock of \$100,000 for the purpose of manufacturing soaps, etc.

The Bates Soap Manufacturing Company of Dover, Del., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by A. S. Stanford of

Philadelphia, W. F. P. Lofland and W. I. N. Lofland of Dover.

Albert De Bois Crowell, for twenty-five years manager of Swift & Company's branch in Elizabeth, N. J., died last week at his home, No. 621 Madison avenue, after an illness of one month.

Plans have been prepared for H. D. Baumgardner, for the erection of his abattoir at Frederick, Md. The building will be 97 feet by 60 feet, and equipped with refrigerating and electric light plants.

T. W. Taliaferro, formerly connected with the Omaha Packing Company, has purchased an interest in the firm of Hammond, Standish & Company at Detroit, Mich., and will take hold at once as general manager.

W. Banks, B. B. Richards, E. G. Hardy, Charles H. Cooke and G. Cooke have incorporated the Prairie Cotton Oil Company of Bent Oak, Miss., with a capital stock of \$30,000, to establish a cottonseed oil mill.

The George C. Borson, Jr., Company of Boston, Mass., has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock to manufacture leather. President, James H. Webster, Orono, Me.; treasurer and clerk, B. P. Carr of Dorchester.

The Monongahela Packing and Manufacturing Company of Fairmount, W. Va., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by H. C. DeShields and H. P. Keenan of Fairmount; W. N. Satterfield, S. Hood, Jr., and J. A. Hess of Rivesville, W. Va.

The Imperial Hygienic Company of New York, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 for the purpose of manufacturing soaps, etc., by S. J. Walsh, 393 East 153d street, New York; W. B. Minton, 402 Classon avenue; A. Martinez, 163 Eldert street, Brooklyn.

The stockholders of the Zanesville Provision Company, of Zanesville, O., held their annual meeting last week in the offices of the company. A dividend of 6 per cent. was declared on the preferred stock of the company, payable April 1. The board of directors was chosen as follows: M. G. Fisher, Julius Frank, H. E. Buker and Frank Boyd of this city; R. D. Hood, J. P. Brown and F. L. Rosemond of Cambridge. The directors at a later session organized and elected the following officers for the year: President, M. L. Fisher; vice-president, Julius Frank; secretary, I. E. Buker; manager, Frank Boyd.

### COMPLETE 1907 EXPORT FIGURES.

Completed statistics of exports of meat products and meat animals from the United States during the calendar year 1907 show

the expected falling off in our foreign trade for the year. The National Provisioner printed the preliminary figures two weeks ago, showing a total loss in meat exports as compared with 1906 of about seven million dollars. Additional statistics since that time have reduced the total loss to something over six and a half million dollars. At the same time our exports of meat animals for 1907 were over four and a half million dollars less in value than for the year 1906.

In meat products the chief losses in the year's trade were in bacon, about 13 million dollars; lard, about 2½ million dollars; canned meats and cured beef, each about 1½ million dollars; and smaller decreases in oleomargarine and sausage exports. Gains are shown in hams, about 3 million dollars; cured pork, about 2½ million dollars; lard compounds, about 2 million dollars; fresh beef, about a million and a half dollars; oleo oil, about a million and a quarter dollars, and sausage casings, about three-quarters of a million dollars. The figures for the year, compared with 1906 and 1905, are shown at a glance in the following tables:

#### Meat Products.

	1907.	1906.	1905.
Canned beef.....	\$2,352,226	\$3,492,189	\$7,429,371
Fresh beef.....	26,182,787	24,751,284	23,246,792
Salted or pickled beef.....	3,152,312	4,404,655	4,252,870
Other cured beef.....	141,620	47,707	15,903
Tallow.....	6,623,648	5,729,856	3,888,048
Bacon.....	22,344,365	35,886,152	28,242,928
Hams.....	24,213,548	20,986,356	21,358,567
Canned pork.....	362,432	586,896	1,177,285
Fresh pork.....	1,224,355	1,216,770	1,245,228
Salted or pickled pork.....	15,465,072	12,907,344	10,896,544
Lard.....	55,518,079	57,984,829	54,881,748
Lard compounds.....	6,849,445	4,601,075	3,951,712
Mutton.....	104,994	60,445	52,235
Oleo oil.....	18,348,208	16,936,026	14,637,650
Oleomargarine.....	335,550	870,910	866,317
Poultry & game.....	1,161,789	1,401,784	791,930
Sausage and sausage casings.....	895,665	935,288	756,857
Sausage casings.....	3,799,004	2,920,703	2,631,193
All other meat products.....	3,886,004	3,505,750	4,600,748

Total meat products.....\$192,962,623 \$190,515,982 \$184,891,929

#### Meat Animals.

Cattle.....	\$33,796,425	\$38,273,132	\$41,007,375
Hogs.....	304,464	341,232	811,818
Sheep.....	707,930	831,495	1,155,642

Total meat animals.....\$34,808,819 \$39,445,859 \$42,974,835

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Mo.; Frederick Fuller, G. H. Hammond Company,  
Chicago.

## IGNORANT CRITICISM

The reported attack by a British food in-  
spector on the efficiency of the United States  
meat inspection has thus far brought no  
public reply from the Washington authori-  
ties. It is likely that they hesitate to credit  
the authenticity of the newspaper accounts  
of the alleged report. They prefer to believe  
that a British government official never said  
any such thing. If he did, he stands con-  
victed of talking about things of which he  
apparently knows nothing. If he was cor-  
rectly quoted he certainly displayed the most  
lamentable ignorance of conditions surround-  
ing American meat inspection and meat pack-  
ing, as The National Provisioner has already  
shown.

It is notorious that Great Britain has not  
and never has had anything worthy the name  
of national food inspection. For that very  
reason she has been made the dumping-  
ground for all sorts of unsanitary food prod-

ucts. It is also notorious that much of this  
traffic has originated at home; her own food  
factories have been the most unsanitary in the  
world, and most of the unwholesome food of-  
fered for sale has been home-produced. Food  
inspection has been entirely in the hands of  
local authorities of each town or district, and  
there has been no sort of co-operation between  
them.

The British government did nothing to  
remedy this condition until at the recent ses-  
sion of Parliament a law was passed authoriz-  
ing the Local Government Board to institute  
a plan of national food reform. This statute  
gave the Board no such authority as was con-  
ferred on our Secretary of Agriculture by the  
United States meat inspection law; it merely  
authorized the Board to endeavor to secure  
uniformity in food and sanitary legislation by  
local bodies throughout Great Britain.

It is only recently that this work has been  
put under way. The Board's food inspectors  
have undoubtedly found a serious condition  
of things as regards the marketing of un-  
wholesome foods in their country, and it is  
not surprising that they should seek to put  
the burden of blame on shoulders other than  
their own or those of their countrymen.

But when they attempt to make the United  
States Department of Agriculture and its meat  
inspection service a scape-goat for the short-  
comings of their own food inspection system,  
they will find they have "bitten off more than  
they can chew." As far as meat inspection is  
concerned the system in operation at Berlin,  
Germany, has been acknowledged to be the  
most scientific and the most severe of any in  
the world.

And yet it cannot compare in severity with  
the enforcement of the United States meat in-  
spection regulations during the past year, the  
first under the new law. A single quotation  
from official statistics will illustrate this. In  
1906 one in every 10,632 hog carcasses in-  
spected in Berlin was condemned for offal. In  
1907 one in every 318 hog carcasses inspected  
by the United States inspection service was  
condemned and sent to the grease tank. And  
this was not because there was more disease  
among American than among German hogs;  
statistics show the contrary to be true. It  
was because the American inspectors took no  
chances. They preferred to be on the safe  
side, and if there was even a suspicion of  
disease the hog was condemned.

These condemnations cost the packers who  
bought the animals before inspection hundreds  
of thousands of dollars; indeed, the losses  
from condemnations last year equalled the  
entire cost of operation of the government in-  
spection service. And yet this British food  
inspector three thousand miles away pretends  
to say that the American inspection service is  
not thorough.

The President a year ago appointed a com-  
mission of the most eminent pathologists, vet-  
erinarians and hygienic experts in the country  
to go over the federal meat inspection regula-  
tions and see if they were severe enough, even  
after such results as have been indicated in  
the severity of condemnations. This commis-  
sion spent months in investigation and its re-  
port was summed up in these words: "If there  
be any general error in the regulations, this is  
in favor of the public rather than in favor of  
the butchers and packers."

The British critic must have seen this re-

port; perhaps its English was not plain  
enough for him to grasp. If he wants more  
light on the subject he might communicate  
with any of the following scientists who com-  
posed the commission: Dr. William H.  
Welch, professor of pathology, Johns Hopkins  
University, chairman; Dr. L. Hektoen, pro-  
fessor of pathology, University of Chicago;  
Dr. M. J. Rosenau, director of the hygienic  
laboratory, United States Public Health and  
Marine-Hospital Service; Dr. Joseph Hughes,  
president of the Chicago Veterinary College;  
Dr. V. A. Moore, professor of comparative  
pathology, Cornell University; Dr. Leonard  
Pearson, dean of the veterinary department of  
the University of Pennsylvania, and Dr.  
Charles Wardell Stiles, chief of the division  
of zoology, hygienic laboratory, United States  
Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service,  
secretary.

In addition to these witnesses he might also  
call on those numerous British Army inspec-  
tors and representatives of the British Foreign  
Office who last year went through our pack-  
inghouses and thoroughly scrutinized the  
workings of our inspection system.

It is not necessary here to rehearse the  
details of this British inspector's "report."  
The only direct specification he is reported as  
making is concerning shipments of boneless  
frozen pork which have been found to be in  
unwholesome condition when inspected in  
Great Britain. He does not say how long  
these shipments may have been on hand in  
British warehouses or shops before being in-  
spected. He implies that they must have been  
from diseased animals, or unwholesome when  
exported, because they were found to be un-  
sanitary weeks or months afterward.

Accompanying this one specification upon  
which the entire report seems to be based is  
a mass of such unfair conclusions as that sug-  
gested above. He even goes so far as to say:  
"Scraps may be collected from dirty floors or  
have been thrown into unclean receptacles,  
or are liable to have been contaminated in  
other ways," and that this sort of stuff is  
frozen and shipped abroad as boneless meat  
with the implied connivance of the United  
States meat inspection service!

Such statements are too reminiscent of  
"yellow" novelists and sociologists of recent  
unsavory memory to obtain any standing with  
intelligent persons. If this British food in-  
spector based his conclusions upon any such  
authority as that, then there is nothing sur-  
prising in what he has to say. But if he  
did take such authority he is not a proper  
person to wear a title like that of "Inspector  
of Foods of the British Local Government  
Board."

His comments on animal tuberculosis and  
the use of meat from affected animals would  
indicate that he is entirely unacquainted with  
the conclusions of the world's authorities on  
such subjects—British, German and American.  
His references to the use of preservatives in  
meat products show him to be equally ignorant  
concerning governmental requirements in that  
regard, both in the United States and in his  
own country. As to the inadequacy in num-  
bers of our inspection force, or its failure to  
cover the necessary ground, he is referred to  
the report of Chief Melvin, published so re-  
cently in the columns of The National Pro-  
visioner, for a study of the facts and figures  
therein contained.

# PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

## FIGURING DRESSED BEEF COST.

There are various methods of figuring the dressed cost of a beef carcass, governed according to facilities for handling the offal and by-products. Say the hide runs approximately 7 per cent. of the live weight—or, better still, take it at the actual weight and current price; the tongue at market price; the heart, liver, tripe (cleaned), caul fat and rough tallow at their respective prices; deduct the total amount from the live cost, and it gives a balance representing the cost of the dressed carcass.

In this instance the feet, head, cheekmeat, middles, bungs, rounds and weasands are figured against labor and other expenses. In all probability the casings would cover the cost of production amply. In this connection a test is appended, made some time ago on a good young cow:

Live weight, 960 lbs., at \$4.35 per cwt., \$41.76. Dressed weight, 524 lbs., or 54.58 per cent. Dressed cost, \$5.90. Hide weighed 72 lbs., at 11c. per lb., \$7.92. Tongue sold for 25c.; heart, 5c.; cleared tripe, 50c.; liver, 50c.; tallow, 40 lbs., at 4c., \$1.60; making a total of \$10.82 for the offal named. In this instance the feet, head, cheekmeat and casings (middles, bungs, rounds and weasand) were figured to cover all expense, including killing, chilling, cutting, cleaning casings, etc.

Another steer weighing 1,160 lbs. alive dressed 54.74 per cent.; the hide weighed 88 lbs.; and figured as above the dressed carcass cost 6 2-3c. per lb., figured on a basis of \$4.34 alive.

## POINTS ON RENDERING STEAM LARD.

The following suggestions on rendering prime steam lard are from an old-time renderer with one of the largest packinghouse concerns in the country. "The old way of working under steam pressure," he says, "was to use 40 lbs. steam for 8 to 10 hours. I reduced the pressure 28 to 30 pounds and the time three to four hours, with the best possible results. I consider the lower pressure and the less time a far superior method of rendering hog fats."

Another suggestion is this: "When filling the tank, enough steam should be blowing through to prevent sweating or souring, and in a measure to carry off considerable undesirable smell, especially when putting in killing fats. When the tank is filled, draw off the water and turn in a pressure of 28 to 30 lbs. at once, and when done cooking take off the head as soon as possible and allow the accumulated odor to pass off. Settle with salt, half a bushel to a tank of about 40 tierces of stock."

## COST TO CURE SHORT RIBS.

Short ribs cost about 15 cents per hundred pounds to cure.

## USES OF BLOOD ALBUMEN.

Blood albumen is used to some extent in finishes for dressed leather of all kinds, says The Oil and Color Trades Journal. It is usually spread in a very thin solution on the grain side of the leather and forms a basis for glazing by pressure. A good deal of blood is also used in the clarification of tanning extracts, and the fresh blood is supposed to be better for the process than the recovered albumen.

## LEAF LARD YIELD IN HOG TEST.

A lot of 284 hogs, yielding 61,694 lbs. dressed weight, shrank about 20 per cent. from live weight. This lot yielded in leaf lard rendered as follows: Five 30-lb. pails, sixty 5-lb. pails, three tierces and one barrel; total weight, 1,738 lbs. net. Added to this should be 50 lbs. in kettle and 12 lbs. in cooler; total, 1,800 lbs., or 61.3 lbs. of lard per hog.

## BLOOD AND TANKAGE PER STEER.

The yield of liquid blood from an average steer was about 40 lbs., about one-fifth of which is solids. Hence there is about 8 lbs. of dried blood per steer. Tankage will run about 8 lbs. per steer also. If blood is properly and quickly handled it should run close to 18 per cent. of ammonia and not over 10 per cent. moisture.

## YIELDS OF NEATSFOOT OIL.

Neatsfoot oil will run about one pound per steer; that is, of No. 1 oil from the feet, and the feet only. Oil from the shin and other bones is a good oil, but being high in titre makes it more or less objectionable on account of its high percentage of stearine. Free acids should be kept below 1 per cent., or one-half of one per cent. if possible.

## VARIOUS STRENGTHS OF PICKLE.

Fifty pounds of salt and 10 gallons of water will make a pickle of 100° strength. Twenty-two pounds of salt, 1 pound of salt water and 6 pounds sugar per tierce of meats, with water added, will make a pickle 78 to 80° strong.

## DRIED BEEF SHRINKAGE IN CURE.

Dried beef will shrink 30 per cent. under the "hot air" system, and 5 per cent. more under the old "fire" system. The temperature in curing by the hot air system must be 120° F.

## TEMPERATURE OF SCALDING TUB.

The scald tub will do its best work at 145° to 150° Fahrenheit. A little wood ashes helps to make the hair slip.

## HOW HOG WILL CUT UP.

The average hog to-day, in popular cuts, should run about as follows: Hams, 12.02 per cent.; picnics, 8 per cent.; pork loins, 9.37 per cent.; clear bellies, 13.36 per cent.; butts, 3 per cent.; rendered lard, 24.50 per cent. Take the market price and figure it out and see what a hog brings on this basis.

## BOILING AND PACKING PIGS' FEET.

Pigs' feet should be boiled until the meat and bone does not begin to separate. Then split lengthwise and pack in boiling cider vinegar, with enough salt, whole pepper and spice to suit the taste. They should be kept well covered.

## SHRINKAGE OF S. P. MEATS.

Sweet pickled meats should come out of smoke within two per cent. of green weight.

## NEW PATENTS.

U. S. Patent No. 877,717, Animal Shackle. Jesse Jones, Ottumwa, Iowa. A shackle comprising a hollow casing having a curved hook on each side at one end similar to a pair of handcuffs. The forked end slides into the hollow casing and the weight of the animal is sufficient to lock the manacles.

U. S. Patent No. 877,490. Egg Candling Machine. Samuel E. Davis, Elgin, Ill. An egg candling machine, comprising a conveyor having therein a series of apertures each adapted to serve as a seat for supporting an egg on said conveyor, means for directing a light through said apertures at a certain part of the path of the conveyor, and a surface extending along said certain part of said path and adapted through frictional contact with the eggs to cause them to rotate while opposed to said lighting means.

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## FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

### LOW TENSION ELECTRIC BRANDING.

The numerous advantages gained in marking manufactured products by branding names, trade-marks, etc., thereon is self-evident. Believers in electricity do not hesitate to say that appliances on the coal, gas and oil-heated order are antiquated and crude, inconvenient and inefficient. Electricity was looked upon to improve these conditions, but until recently no satisfactory or practical branding device has ever been constructed that filled

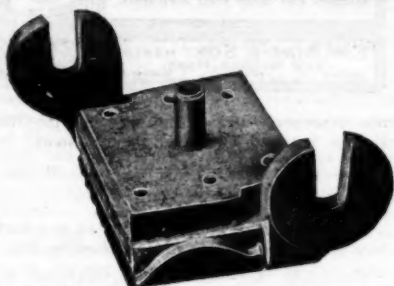


FIG. 1.—TYPE "A" BRAND PLATE, REVERSE SIDE.

every requirement expected of an electrically-heated instrument.

The reason is obvious when understood, that the indirect application of electricity to heating purposes, the method commonly adopted, is insufficient to cope with the hard usages, natural and otherwise, that heating instruments for industrial purposes are subject to. High temperatures generated instantly, coupled with economy and durability, are natural factors absolutely necessary to make an electric-branding instrument a commercial success. The fact at once becomes apparent that in order to obtain temperatures ranging from 900 to 1,500 degrees Fahr. consistent with limited time allowance in a branding iron or tool, methods other than those in everyday use for converting electric energy into heat, and the mode of applying it, must be resorted to.

Recently a very novel and successful type of electric brander appeared upon the market, presenting features unmistakably ideal, appealing strongly to the experienced as an article possessing true merit from both a commercial and practical point of view.

In this new type of brander advantage is taken of the instantaneous heating effects of a current of electricity when flowing through a resistance. The brands take the form of a metal plate with the characters in relief, and are slit to form a continuous and tortuous conductor, with contact ears at predetermined spots extending down the sides. A low ten-

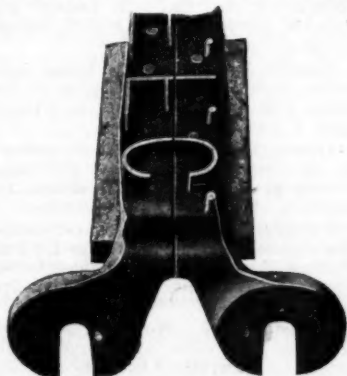


FIG. 2.—TYPE "B" BRAND PLATE, FACE UP.

sion current of large volume is caused to traverse the tortuous path of the brand plate, generating and accumulating heat instantly, and at the same time localizing it to the brand.

The brands may be cast from patterns, pressed from sheet metal, or drop-forged, de-

pending on the size and use they are put to, from a special grade of nickel steel alloy possessing the properties of resisting corrosion to a certain degree when heated and a high electrical resistance, attaining a branding temperature in one to two minutes' time, which is maintained and regulated to a nicety under the most severe conditions.

Brands when heated to high temperatures, especially those brought in contact with briny substances, naturally corrode and wear away, necessitating renewals ever so often. The brands being the source of that generation, it is then clear that renewing the brand also renews the heater, again rendering the outfit the same as new.

As the brands are of large cross section and short in circuit, it naturally follows that a

new hog scraper and polisher during the past year, and in every instance the complete success of the machine is reported. It is stated that the machine has proved efficient and has worn well in every particular, and packers have been delighted with the results. The following letter to the Allbright-Nell Company from a concern which has been using the machine for many months indicates what they think of it. They say:

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 31, 1908.

The Allbright-Nell Co., Chicago, Ill.:

Gentlemen: We enclose check in full payment of our account. We are well pleased with our investment and will say this much,

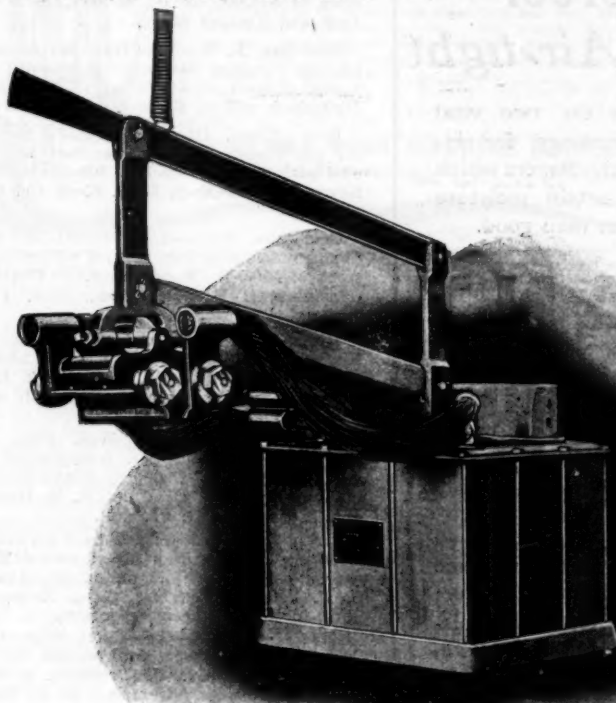


FIG. 3.—TYPE BRANDING EQUIPMENT COMPLETE.

current of large volume and low in voltage, corresponding to the length of the brand plate circuit, is required, necessitating a source of current transformation whereby the ordinary 110 or 220 volt electric light or power currents of small volume may be converted into a low tension (usually one to three volts) current of large volume.

Every branding outfit is equipped with a step-down static transformer of suitable proportions, properly encased in metal. The primary windings are tapped at intervals and connected to contact studs located on the case. (Concluded on page 24.)

### HOG SCRAPER PROVES ITS WORTH.

The Allbright-Nell Company, of Chicago, have received many letters of commendation from packers for whom they installed their

that the life of the beaters has been very much greater than we expected. We will have to order some more in a few days, which will be the first since we started the machine.

We have run through 25,000 hogs to date, which is a pretty fair record. The machine does practically as good work as we expected, and it certainly does clean the hogs of all dirt and scruff.

You are at liberty to refer any prospective purchasers to us. There are so many good points in the machine that we would be glad to explain to any of your friends, and especially a great many of the points that the "knockers" of your machine put up to us before we made purchase have not materialized, and our experience has shown that the "knockers" were rather off in their ideas.

Yours very truly,

J. T. McMILLAN & CO.

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# ICE AND REFRIGERATION



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### NEW CORPORATIONS.

Spokane, Wash.—The Empire Ice and Shingle Company has decreased its capital stock to \$50,000.

Cuero, Tex.—J. M. Eubank, R. H. Barnes and N. G. Miller have incorporated the City Ice and Bottling Works with \$8,400 capital stock.

Menton, Wis.—The Humbird Co-operative Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 by B. J. Stalard and others.

Thomson, Ill.—The Argo Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$12,000 by H. S. Peck, M. French Peck and Thomas Stagg.

Waterloo, N. Y.—The Waterloo Independent Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$4,000 by C. Wehnes, A. Hollenbeck and A. E. Saeger.

Rock Island, Ill.—The People's Sanitary Ice and Supply Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$60,000 by B. F. Knox, E. F. Godfrey, E. B. Kreis and C. E. Grove.

Cambridge, Mass.—The Westcott Ice Cream Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000. President, J. N. Westcott; treasurer, G. D. Wellington; clerk, F. S. Barlow.

Rome, Ga.—The Yonah Fruit Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000 by G. H. Miller, J. O. Black, L. W. Palen and others. The company will establish a cold storage plant.

Connersville, Pa.—The West Penn Cold Storage Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by Frank Husband of Connersville; J. H. Miller, F. M. Husband and T. Piche of Mt. Pleasant.

Jersey City, N. J.—The Pure Food and Ice Company has been incorporated with \$125,000 capital stock to deal in meats, etc., and ice. J. H. Lee of Rutherford, A. A. Kelley and J. F. Mosby are the incorporators.

Gloucester, Mass.—The North Shore Dairy Association has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000. President, G. Burnham, Essex, Mass.; treasurer, A. S. Brown, Ipswich; clerk, A. Nelson, Gloucester.

Connersville, Pa.—The West Penn Ice Company has been incorporated by J. H. Miller, F. M. Husband and T. Piche of Mt. Pleasant, and Frank Husband of Connersville, with a capital stock of \$15,000, to manufacture and sell ice.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—The Isaac W. Rushmore Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 for the purpose of manufacturing dairy products, by I. W. Rushmore and R. Rushmore of Plainfield, N. J., and Thomas Robinson, 408 East 144th street, New York City.

Des Moines, Ia.—Upon the consent of L. E. Shaffer to join with the other stockholders of the Des Moines Ice Company the proceedings to secure the appointment of a receiver were dropped and the company will be

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reincorporated under the title of the Des Moines Ice and Cold Storage Company.

### ICE NOTES.

Madison, Ga.—An ice plant is to be erected here by F. T. Marclay of Jacksonville, Fla.

Frederick, Md.—H. D. Baumgardner will install a refrigerating plant in his new abattoir.

Beloit, Wis.—It is rumored that the erection of an ice plant at this place is contemplated.

Merton, Wis.—The Stone Bank Creamery Company has increased its capital stock from \$2,500 to \$3,500.

Wabash, Ind.—The cold storage building of Mort Brothers, at No. Manchester, has been destroyed by fire.

Jamaica, N. Y.—The Jamaica Consumers' Ice Company's new plant is expected to be in operation by May 1.

Cleveland, O.—The Cottage Creamery Company has increased its capital stock from \$20,000 to \$30,000.

Marianna, Ark.—The Marianna Storage Company, recently incorporated, will install a plant of 10 tons capacity.

Winder, Ga.—The Winder Ice and Manufacturing Company, recently organized, will establish a 10-ton ice plant.

Boston, Mass.—The Boston floating hospital is to be refitted and have a complete new refrigerating plant installed.

Tucumcari, Kan.—A. H. Kramer and J. W. Corn of Hobart, Okla., contemplate the establishment of an ice plant at this place.

Nebraska City, Neb.—The plant of the Oteo Brewing Company was damaged to the extent of \$3,000 by fire on February 3.

Charlestown, W. Va.—C. L. Robinson of Winchester, W. Va., will remodel building recently purchased, into a cold storage and ice plant.

Detroit, Mich.—Eight ice houses belonging to the Houghton-French Company on the river front were destroyed by fire on February 3, with a loss of \$20,000.

Odessa, Tex.—H. Stephens of Midland and D. G. Shaddox of this place will install an electric power house and ice plant. The capacity of the latter is to be 10 tons.

Carthage, Mo.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Carthage Ice and Cold Storage Company it was decided to make a number of extensive improvements to the plant.

Irvington, N. J.—Work will be started this week on the erection of a large ice and ice cream manufacturing plant, to cost \$30,000, for the J. T. Castles' Ice Cream Company, at Fabyan place and Loretto avenue. The plant, which will be built of reinforced concrete, will be of fireproof construction. The main building will be three stories in height and cover an area of about 50x100 feet.

"Practical Points for the Trade," page 20, is worth watching every week.

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS

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**ICE  
TOOLS  
ELEVATORS**



## OVERHAULING A REFRIGERATING PLANT.

By A. J. Albright.\*

Everything will depend on the local conditions and the experience and originality of the engineer when overhauling a refrigerating plant. It is in this kind of work more than anything else that the engineer is on trial to prove himself either a genius or a dullard. The genius goes about the work with a kind of instinct as to what needs to be done and how it should be got at. He feels it in his bones, as it were, where a defect is to be found. His inner consciousness tells him that he had better look for a leak in the brine tank or the expansion coils or, perhaps, that the back tube sheet of his boiler is in need of the surgeon. He calls to mind little things that have cropped out during the stress of the busy season to indicate where trouble is to be found. On the other hand, the dullard goes at things in what seems to be a very good way, but what turns out to be back-handed procedure. Perhaps he cleans out the cooler and leaves the reboiler in a foul condition. Maybe he sees to the injector and leaves the feed pump in a condition to break down; or, perhaps, he overhauls the condenser and overlooks the necessity of attending to the supply of cooling water. These and other like things are the pitfalls of the inexperienced man.

### Operating Conditions.

Taking up the local conditions, it is evident that the most simple case is that where the plant is to be shut down indefinitely or for the winter. Lucky is the engineer who can do this and incompetent is he who, having such an opportunity, does not get his plant in first-class condition. The right man can be prevented from doing the right work only by a short-sighted policy of his employers in their not wishing to go to the necessary expense for the repairs, etc. Even in this case a good man will probably have oratory enough to show them the error of their ways. If not, he can abandon the ship to the mercy of the wind and waves rather than jeopardize his reputation by starting up for another season's run with the plant in poor condition. A man brought to this extremity and taking the straight course may be assured that he will not suffer in the long run.

It is quite often the case, however, that the plant must be kept in operation till late in the season to supply a gradually diminishing demand. Again it may be that the work must be done a little at a time owing to the fact that the plant must never be so torn up that it cannot be put in operation on short notice. This condition is the most difficult to meet successfully. If there are two or more units in the plant it may be possible to take them one at a time and thus come out fairly well by picking a time to overhaul the freezing tank and the other large parts of the installation. It is in the small plant, compelled to keep up a supply of ice or furnish a small amount of refrigeration, that the greatest trouble is to be found. The only machine in the plant must be kept going even if it is run below its capacity, but in an ice plant, if the storage rooms keep fairly well, it may be possible to run at full capacity and get enough ice ahead to allow of overhauling the machine. If it is a brine storage system, the brine may be cooled down and the machine shut down for a short time to make a casual examination. This will hardly suffice, however, for overhauling in a thorough manner. Where the direct expansion system is employed there is nothing to do but to keep going till late in the season or until compelled to shut down.

As a preliminary to shutting down the ice plant it is advisable to freeze the tank down solid and, generally speaking, it is advisable to draw off the ammonia charge as soon after shutting down as possible. By doing this, less of the charge will be lost by leakage through joints whose tightness is most probably affected by the contraction of the parts of the system that have been under strain at varying temperatures during the previous season. When the charge has been withdrawn

\*From The Engineer.



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We want every packer who is thinking of installing refrigerating machinery or making any changes to hear our story before he makes any decision. We like to get inquiries and to answer them.

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any part of the system can be examined without the necessity of raising steam to pump out.

### Drawing the Charge.

To draw off the charge, or to charge the ammonia into the shipping drums, the drum should be turned with the internal tube pointing up inside the drum, and this may be done by seeing that the valve stem, or the hole for connecting the charging pipe, is turned down. By means of nipples or pieces of ammonia pipe joined together by a union the valve is connected to one run of a tee, ammonia piping being screwed into the other run and into the branch of the tee and good valve placed in each of the two branch pipes. One of the branches is connected to the liquid or pressure side of the system and the other to the suction side or to the expansion valve. Suppose the upper valve is connected to the liquid receiver it will first be closed, as will also the valve at the receiver and the lower valve will be opened. Thus the expansion coils and the drum are exhausted, after which the lower valve is closed.

The two valves at the receiver are now opened wide and the upper valve is opened quickly to cause a sudden rush of ammonia to the drum which is placed on a scale platform. After the charge of ammonia is in the drum the weight on the scale arm is moved out until the arm is in balance. This done, the king valve at the receiver and the upper valve are closed and the machine run until the expansion coils are pumped out to zero pressure, at which time the lower valve is opened quickly so as to draw off the gas in the top of the drum, through the internal upturned pipe. When all the gas has been drawn off, the ammonia in the drum may be heard to boil and the arm of the scale will drop. At this point the lower valve is closed and the charging process repeated as before as many times as necessary to charge the required weight of ammonia into the drum.

A certain amount of gas must be left in the drum so that there will be no danger of bursting it by expansion of the liquid ammonia, with change of temperature during shipment. The manufacturers determine what the gas space should be and charge the drums accordingly, so that it will generally be safe to charge the drum with the same weight of liquid that it contained when received from the factory. This amount appears on the books of the company in connection with the number of the drum, so that there should be no difficulty in properly attending to the charging.

When no more liquid can be taken out of the system it contains nothing but air and gases resulting from the decomposition of am-

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Buffalo, Seneca St., Keystone Warehouse Co.  
Pittsburgh, Duquesne Freight Station, Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Ltd.  
Detroit, Riverside Storage & Cartage Co., Ltd.  
Cleveland, Mercantile Bank Building, Cleveland Storage Co.  
Cincinnati, The Burger Bros. Co.  
Louisville, Louisville Public Warehouse Co.  
Indianapolis, Central Transfer & Storage Co.  
Chicago, 16 North Clark St., F. C. Schapper.  
Milwaukee, 136 West Water St., Central Warehouse.  
St. Louis, 20 So. Main St., Geo. T. Matthews & Co.  
Kansas City, Kemper Bldg., O. A. Brown.  
Baltimore, Henry Bower Chem. Mfg. Co.  
Washington, 20th and D Sts., N. W., Littlefield, Alvord & Co.  
Norfolk, Nottingham & Wrenn Co.  
Savannah, Broughton and Montgomery Sts., Benton Transfer Co.  
Atlanta, 50 East Alabama St., Morrow Transfer Co.  
Birmingham, 1010 Morris Ave., Kates Transfer & Storage Co.  
Jacksonville, Park Bldg., St. Elmo W. Acosta.  
New Orleans, Magazine and Common Sts., Finlay, Dicks & Co., Ltd.  
Liverpool, 19 South John St., Peter B. McQuile & Son.

monia and otherwise. These have no value other than to be used for testing and blowing out. It is preferable to use this devitalized gas for blowing out rather than to pump air into the system, for the reason that the air in passing through the compressor is heated and will vaporize the oil on the inner surfaces of the pipes. The almost pure carbon of the oil mixed with the oxygen of the air forms an explosive mixture that may be the cause of a grave accident.

#### Reworking of the Ammonia.

If there is no distilling apparatus installed in the plant, it will be necessary to ship the charge to the factory for reworking. In this way the oil and water are removed and the gas is made like new. Everyone who has operated a plant knows what an effect the charging of a new drum of ammonia into the system has on the operation of the plant. Ice seems to be turned out with as much ease as a young boy runs a race after taking off his boots. The cost of shipping and reworking the whole charge is not prohibitive by any means, but there will be a great saving effected in any plant by the installation of a distilling apparatus. The saving is not alone the cost of the annual or periodical rejuvenating of the charge, but greater economy of operation may be had owing to the fact that the charge or a part of it be distilled during the season's run as often as may be required to keep the ammonia pure. With such a live charge of gas and constant attention on the part of the engineer to the purge valves the conditions are right for maximum economy.

(To be concluded.)

#### RUN DOWN THE RUMORS.

Our criminal law says that every man is considered innocent until proved guilty. If the laws of our country look upon every man arrested for a crime in this light, is it any more than fair that you give your competitor

at least as good a deal? The chances are that your competitor will not even demand the criminal's right to be proved guilty, but will prove his innocence of whatever charge you have to bring against him.

If every dealer would consider his competitor to be a good square sort of a fellow until proved otherwise, and would talk things over with him, he would in nearly every instance find him ready to co-operate in every way to build up their community and especially their own business.

Customers are always telling a merchant something about a competitor which proves about nine times out of ten to not be true. They feel safe in doing this because they know these merchants do not always hunt each other up and explain matters. If merchants would but realize that they must work together for the good of the community, and thus add to the prosperity of all in that community, instead of each following a tearing-down policy, and trying to add to his own list of customers by taking away from the other fellow, there could be a feeling of good-fellowship created which would make each one feel at liberty to call the other up over the telephone and tell him the latest story started about him, so that it could at once be nailed to the cross, and the lying customer spotted out, instead of creating another bunch of hard feelings among competitors for the purpose of making trade wars in which the customer could benefit to the extent of five or ten cents, or possibly a whole quarter.

Watch page 48 for business chances and equipment bargains.

#### LOW TENSION ELECTRIC BRANDING.

(Concluded from page 21.)

ing. A detachable contact plug is used to make connection from the power circuit, also for controlling the temperature of the brand by plugging the contacts in accordance to the heat required.

Figure 1 shows the reverse side of a type "A" brand plate. In this instance the branding surface of the plate is square, and is slit twice. In consequence, the contact ears are situated diametrically opposite.

Figure 2 represents a type "B" brand plate, face up. Being rectangular in form and rather narrow, one slit is deemed sufficient with both contact ears at one end.

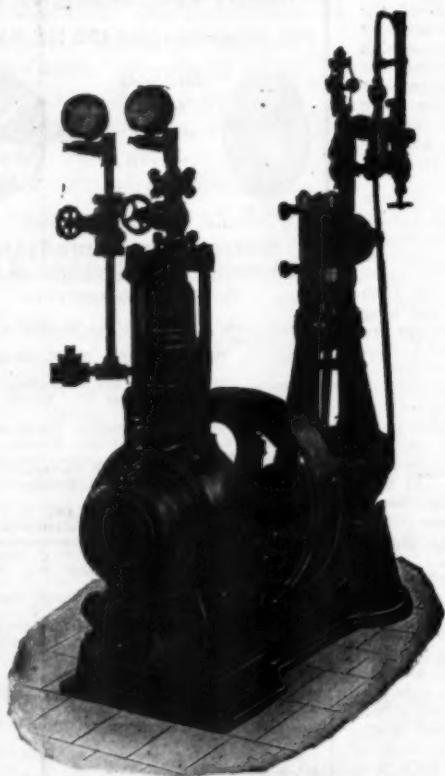
Figure 3 represents a type branding equipment complete. Its adaptability to the meat packing industries is quickly recognized.

In addition to this, three other styles of branders, designed to meet packinghouse requirements, are made. With the compressed air method of forcing brands into meats, a construction similar to the No. 3 brander is used. Another arrangement is an upright form of brander in which the brand is secured face up to the upper end of a column 32 inches from the floor.

The branding equipments described, being of a stationary order, appertain only to large brands—that is, brands having five or more square inches of branding surface. Branding equipments for initialing, etc., or for imprinting the government legend upon meats, are made portable. The brand is then used the same as a tool with a wood handle. Flexible cables, leading from the transformer, conduct the current to the brand.

In order to operate branding equipments on direct current circuits, a rotary converter is worked in conjunction, which suitably alternates the direct current in transforming.

Bulletins illustrating and describing these electric branding devices are ready for distribution and may be had for the asking from the manufacturers, Geo. J. Schneider & Co., Detroit, Mich.



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# PROVISIONS AND LARD

## WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard which is quoted by the cwt. in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

**Largely Increased Stocks—Depressed Conditions—Moderate Fluctuations to Prices—Reserved Export Demands—Full Home Distributions—Erratic Speculation—An Increased "Long" Interest.**

The course of the hog products markets had been most of the time up to mid-week in favor of buyers. Reactions have taken place in prices upon some one day's less than looked for hog supply at the packing points. On the whole, however, up to Wednesday the packers had been disposed to accept a tame situation of prices.

On Wednesday there was a moderate advance in the prices of grain and hogs, and some out of town "shorts" furnished a sufficient number of buying orders for the entire list of hog products to advance prices for them temporarily. By the close of Wednesday's market the markets had resumed a bearish tendency.

The temper for lower prices remained in Thursday's trading.

There is a good deal of confusion of trade opinion concerning the future of hog products prices. The major portion of the talk is of a bearish order, though some doubt is expressed that prices are likely to make a markedly lower trading basis.

The statistical and other features that had been working upon the market were essentially as follows: Stocks at the packing points steadily enlarging; Chicago stock of meats February 1 nearly 130,000,000 lbs., or a gain of 47,000,000 lbs. in January; stock of lard at Chicago increased in January 21,600 tierces contract grade, and by nearly 6,000 tierces other qualities; increase of sup-

plies of short ribs in January nearly 16,000,000 lbs.; world's visible supply of lard increased in January over 100,000 tierces; continued full hog supplies at the packing points, and conservative export demands for the products.

The home distributions have been steadily of a fairly active order.

The point has been made by some trade sources that however more moderate than ordinarily prices of the hog products are, yet they could be decidedly lower and admit of fair packing profits on the cheap cost of hogs. This deduction of the market has been referred to before in our reviews, yet modified as a factor in the likelihood of consumption increasing at the prices.

The commercial situation is not, however, as brisk as it seemed probable a few weeks since it would be by this time.

There is not a satisfactory rate of demand from any of the prominent foreign markets.

The continental markets have been receiving large supplies of lard on January contracts and in the way of consignments. The English markets seem to have sufficient supplies of both lard and meats for some indifference in new buying interest. The home productions of the continental and United Kingdom countries are larger than they were in the previous year.

It looks as if the general supplies of hog products would be larger for this season entire than they were in last year. Admitting that the hogs marketed at our western packing points are of steadily less average weight than they were in last year, yet the

productions are likely to be quite as large as then on the increased number of hogs marketed. The productions of Europe will likely exceed those of last year.

It must be conceded that the prospects for active buying, both in this country and Europe, are not as promising as they were last year. General trade conditions may, however, undergo a radical change for more active distributions of supplies by the spring months.

The government reports that the number of hogs in the country on January 1 was 1,290,000 more than in the previous year, or respectively 56,084,000 and 54,794,000. The number of cattle then held was somewhat less than a year ago.

The hog supplies have not been quite so actively sent forward to packing points by farmers through this week as they had been before for several weeks, on account of the severe weather over the west, rather than that the marketing had been checked by the low prices.

But there has been a sufficient hog supply at the packing points to meet all demands, and it has been difficult to push prices up for the hogs from the inside trading point touched in the previous week.

It is hardly likely that the hog supplies will be held back in marked degree by farmers, in consideration of the continued full prices for feedstuffs. It is said, however, that low grade corn for feeding purposes is relatively lower than usual compared with the prices of the contract grade, which latter is, as well understood, controlled for speculation.

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## LARD AND REFINING COMPANY

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REFINED  
LARD



The "long" interest in hog products had been made considerable by the "hedging" permitted by the relative prices for some weeks, as well that it has been maintained right along by the foreign sources that had got into ribs and lard. New demands for the week on "long" account had been inconsiderable up to Wednesday, but then quickened a little for the May and July options, although most demand then was, as implied, from "shorts."

It is quite probable that the stocks of the products will accumulate more materially in February than in January.

The enormous January packing, probably the largest ever had for that month, was to a considerable extent due on old buying orders. The February ahead contracts with foreign markets are of a materially less order than those had for January; as well, as has been remarked, new foreign demands are of a reserved order.

The distribution of meats and lard supplies to the various home markets from the packing points are upon demands nearly as large as they were in last year at this time. In other words, the home consumption is of a very satisfactory volumed order, despite the fact that consumers in their ordinary buying from retailers are not, on the whole, getting the full benefit of the low cost wholesale prices.

The home distributors of the hog products are compelled to be steady buyers because of the rate of consumption. But there is disinclination among distributors to buy supplies in excess of near needs of them, on account of possibilities of market situations from the large hog supplies.

The average weights of the hogs received last week at Chicago was 5 lbs. less than in the corresponding week in 1907, and 2 lbs. less than in 1906, same time.

The allied fat markets with the hog products have been held up either by speculation, favored by easy money markets, or from a disposition to carry supplies for possibilities rather than that the holding has been favored by statistics or the rate of foreign demands.

The cottonseed oil prices are beginning to weaken, especially for crude, which has sold down to 30¢@30½¢ in Texas and 31½¢ in the southeast, through increasing supplies and slacker demands for consumption. The tallow prices declined ¼¢ for the week, but they are now fairly steady; a little more confidence is had for tallow, at the close of the week, from an unchanged list of prices, and more active trading in the London market.

Consumption of compounds is probably nearly as large as it was in the previous year, at this time, although the compound makers hesitate in buying ahead the raw material supplies, as expecting cheaper prices for cottonseed oil and oleo stearine. The compounds are selling at 7¢@7½¢ for car lots, chiefly at 7½¢@7¼¢.

In New York the export trading in pork is light and in small lots; prices favor buyers. Sales of 240 bbls. mess, in lots, at \$14.25@14.75; 100 bbls. family at \$17; 250 bbls. short clear at \$15@16.50. Western steam lard has moderate demand from the English market; there are freer offers to sell from Middle West points; quoted at \$7.55@7.60. City steam lard is at weak prices; quoted at \$7.25. The compounds range from \$7 to \$7.25, chiefly at \$7.12½@7.25, under moderately active demands. Of city meats the productions are being closely sold up at easy prices; pickled bellies range from 7½¢@8¢, and light averages at a better price.

#### SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

**BEEF.**—Prices are held up in England; there is, therefore, steady export demand here for tierced lots. The distributing business is moderately active at very regular prices; the stocks of barreled are quite moderate. Extra India mess, tcs., \$21.50; barreled mess at \$10@10.50; packet, \$12@12.50; family, \$14.50@15.

Exports from the Atlantic ports:

Last week, 2,978 bbls. pork, 12,329,679 lbs.

meats, 24,134,836 lbs. lard; corresponding week last year, 3,928 bbls. pork, 12,102,311 lbs. meats, 22,607,475 lbs. lard.

From November 1, 39,405 bbls. pork (42,846 bbls. last year), 135,293,707 lbs. meats (134,026,733 lbs. last year), 107,813,729 lbs. lard (172,168,191 lbs. last year).

The decrease in the exports for the season from November 1 is shown as equal to 688,200 lbs. pork and 4,354,462 lbs. lard, and the increase 1,267,034 lbs. meats.

The United Kingdom has taken of the shipments from November 1, 9,814 bbls. pork (12,198 bbls. previous year), 111,652,746 lbs. meats (108,489,344 lbs. previous year), 66,959,976 lbs. lard (83,609,741 lbs. previous year), and the Continent 4,480 bbls. pork (5,015 bbls. previous year), 19,518,591 lbs. meats (20,758,642 lbs. previous year), 77,693,211 lbs. lard (60,076,377 lbs. previous year).

#### EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, February 5, 1908, were as follows:

**BACON.**—Abo, Russia, 31,440 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 243,058 lbs.; Basel, Switzerland, 2,800 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 94,129 lbs.; Bristol, England, 56,074 lbs.; Bahia, Brazil, 3,200 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 134,308 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 3,201 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 42,197 lbs.; Drontheim, Norway, 681,591 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 90,982 lbs.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 106,254 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 1,000 lbs.; Hango, Russia, 125,202 lbs.; Hull, England, 716,275 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 2,257 lbs.; Havre, France, 53,300 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 890 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,007,440 lbs.; La Paz, Brazil, 1,000 lbs.; Manchester, England, 56,636 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 103,214 lbs.; Messina, Sicily, 4,444 lbs.; Malta, Island of, 1,680 lbs.; Malmö, Sweden, 15,000 lbs.; Nipe Bay, Cuba, 35,827 lbs.; Oran, Algeria, 1,000 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 19,460 lbs.; Skien, Norway, 15,800 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 228,822 lbs.; Southampton, England, 6,956 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 6,300 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 11,447 lbs.

**HAMS.**—Antwerp, Belgium, 191,750 lbs.; Basel, Switzerland, 3,500 lbs.; Bristol, England, 9,386 lbs.; Bordeaux, France, 858,784 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 12,960 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 1,001 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 10,466 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 9,839 lbs.; Hamilton, Cuba, 6,132 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 11,040 lbs.; Hull, England, 333,800 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 3,583 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 10,915 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 837,770 lbs.; London, England, 831 lbs.; Manchester, England, 82,264 lbs.; Malta, Island of, 2,240 lbs.; Nassau, Bahama, 1,782 lbs.; (Continued on page 27.)

#### EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for week ending Feb. 1, 1908, with comparative tables:

To—	PORK, BARRELS.		From Nov. 1, 1907, to Feb. 1, 1908.
	Week Feb. 1, 1908.	Week Feb. 2, 1907.	
United Kingdom ..	468	1,480	9,814
Continent .....	170	410	4,480
So. & Cen. Am. ....	1,029	262	9,533
West Indies .....	700	1,767	12,320
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	5	.....	2,940
Other countries .....	0	9	318
Totals .....	2,078	3,928	80,405

MEATS, POUNDS.			
United Kingdom ..	9,968,534	9,424,590	111,652,746
Continent .....	2,032,202	2,296,967	19,518,591
So. & Cen. Am. ....	174,750	31,700	1,639,925
West Indies .....	134,193	376,144	2,431,830
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	.....	.....	49,475
Other countries .....	.....	3,000	1,200
Totals .....	12,329,679	12,102,311	135,293,707

LARD, POUNDS.			
United Kingdom ..	9,652,791	10,034,197	86,959,976
Continent .....	12,858,793	10,005,767	77,693,211
So. & Cen. Am. ....	546,500	358,550	7,738,340
West Indies .....	1,000,482	2,136,701	14,269,040
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	6,870	860	191,362
Other countries .....	400	71,400	961,800
Totals .....	24,134,836	22,607,475	167,813,729

#### RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	1,907.	1,1906.	Decrease.
New York .....	1,409	7,142,525	12,811,100
Boston .....	105	456,750	929,640
Portland, Me. ....	8	1,890,000	602,300
Philadelphia .....	.....	317,253	4,890,989
Baltimore .....	25	943,533	3,174,025
Mobile .....	.....	38,800	183,000
New Orleans .....	1,334	174,150	277,400
Galveston .....	97	37,068	391,482
St. John, N. B. ....	.....	1,629,600	884,900
Norfolk .....	.....	.....	.....
Totals .....	2,078	12,329,679	24,134,836

#### COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, 1907.	From Nov. 1, 1906.	Decrease.
Pork, pounds .....	7,881,000	8,569,200	688,200
Meats, pounds .....	135,293,707	134,026,723	.....
Lard, pounds .....	167,813,729	172,168,191	4,354,462

#### OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, Per Ton.	Glasgow, Per Ton.	Hamburg, Per Ton.
Beef, per tierces.....	2/	3/	15c
Oil Cake .....	10c	11/3	10c
Bacon .....	10/	15/	15c
Lard, tierces .....	10/	15/	15c
Cheese .....	20/	25/	45c
Canned meats .....	10/	15/	15c
Butter .....	25/	30/	45c
Tallow .....	12/6	17/6	15c
Pork per barrel.....	1/6	2/3	15c

#### EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, February 1, 1908, were as follows, according to Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil		Bacon and		Beef.		Lard.	
	Cake.	Cheese.	Hams.	Tallow.	Tcs. & Bbls.	Pork.	Tcs. & Pkgs.	
1Georgic, Liverpool.....	1290	631	4079	200	502	193	1075	7481
2Mauretania, Liverpool.....	.....	242	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
*Mesaba, London .....	.....	350	430	.....	75	93	413	6112
3Adriatic, Southampton .....	.....	150	201	.....	.....	.....	50	350
4*St. Louis, Southampton.....	.....	.....	805	.....	5	.....	140	2958
Astoria, Glasgow .....	.....	.....	1404	.....	163	75	446	1920
*California, Glasgow .....	.....	788	1245	.....	71	104	210	875
Brooklyn City, Bristol.....	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	50	.....	600
Idaho, Hull .....	.....	.....	1284	.....	90	.....	1001	12247
Canning, Manchester .....	.....	1334	208	75	.....	.....	545	4690
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg.....	.....	.....	75	50	285	10	1776	19477
Amerika, Hamburg .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	1300
Albuera, Rotterdam .....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zeeland, Antwerp .....	8264	.....	525	.....	110	135	533	9810
Buelow, Bremen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	1800
Afghanistan, Marseilles .....	825	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	10	75
La Touraine, Havre.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	740	275
Petersburg, Baltic .....	689	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vincenzo Bonanno, Medit'anean	.....	.....	.....	77	.....	.....	490	.....
Mendoza, Mediterranean .....	.....	.....	102	100	30	.....	210	500
Friedrich der Grosse, Medit'anean	.....	.....	1387	.....	.....	.....	192	2025

Total .....

11068	3495	11821	652	941	633	467	7881	72505
24578	2226	8775	2547	751	438	1236	8328	72586
32050	7820	12314	1476	937	254	563	11917	74861

1.—1247 pkgs. butter. 2.—431 pkgs. butter. 3.—924 pkgs. butter. 4.—600 pkgs. butter. \*Cargo estimated by steamship company.



# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**TALLOW.**—The London auction sale on Wednesday was distinctly more encouraging, in that it showed fully 1,300 casks sold out of 1,720 casks offered, while the prices were reported as unchanged. A further decline had been looked for in the English market.

The holders of tallow in this country got a little more hope of being able to sustain steadiness as to prices from the temper of the foreign news.

It is true that there is not, at present, much foreign demand for tallow, but the stocks of it are reduced from old foreign buying orders, as well as from the demands from home soapmakers; the statistical position could be sensitive from further foreign buying orders.

Rate of demands from our home soapmakers is not at all lively. Most of the soap makers feel it unwise to take raw material supplies in excess of near needs for consumption.

The associated fat markets, more particularly those for lard and grease, in their depressed outlook, and the large hog supplies, favor the conservative mood of buyers. As well the general commercial position lacks encouragement.

Rumors from time to time of throwing out labor from large manufacturing interests, with the consequent apprehensions of diminished consumption, enhance the feeling of indifference in buying large supplies ahead either of raw materials or manufactured goods.

It is hardly likely that the productions of tallow, on the whole, are more than they were last year at this time, and of prime grades they are probably less than then. But there is much less consumption than at this time last year, and the prospects of trading in manufactured goods are decidedly less satisfactory than then.

It could be said, of course, that the relatively high prices of cottonseed oil will divert some attention of soap makers to tallow and grease. But unless there is a quick change in the commercial situation the probabilities are that raw material supplies will from this along more materially accumulate in supply.

It is well understood that the home productions of tallow and grease in United Kingdom and continental markets are more considerable than in last year, and that the consumption in these foreign markets is not as lively as it was then. By that much there should be less export needs of supplies from this country.

The increased supplies of tallow and grease in the foreign markets are reflected in the slack demands thence to this country from soapmakers for cottonseed oil supplies.

However moderate the stocks at present of tallow and grease in this country, there seems promised for the season entire more

of a surplus supply of them than was had last year; considering not only the extent of live stock supplies but the conditions of business.

There are opinions that by the spring months the entire commercial situation will be changed to a normal condition and that absorption of supplies will then be of a healthy order and at a more regular line of prices; but for the near future there do not appear signs of awakened briskness to the general commercial markets.

There was a sale made of 130 hhds. New York City at 5½¢, which was a further decline. But after the London sale, 5½¢ was further bid for the New York City, and it was not accepted.

The weekly contract deliveries will be made at 5½¢.

The New York City, hogsheads, special grade, for export, was sold at 5½¢ and charges for 100 hhds. This would make the city, in tierces, equal about 5½¢ with possibly 6¢ as the asking price.

The edible tallow, government inspected, is quoted at 6½¢ without much demand or a very material production.

The country made tallow is not being forwarded from the interior at all freely and the prime grades are closely sold to offerings. There is, however, a moderate accumulation of the under grades. Sales for the week of 180,000 lbs. at as low as 5½¢ for some off grades, up to 5½¢@5½¢ for prime, and special lots of choice at more money.

### SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—The market has settled in price at least ¾¢. It is difficult to sell material quantities at the decline. Sales of 150,000 lbs. in New York at 7½¢.

The compound makers have an adverse pure lard market, restraining marked activity or better prices than quoted latterly for the compounds, and are very indifferent in buying the stearine.

The compound makers, as well, have to meet full prices for cottonseed oil, by comparison with the trading prices for the compounds; they are in hopes by holding off buying the stearine they will get it at least easier in price.

The stocks, however, of the stearine are not largely accumulating as yet, on the eastern markets, because of considerable deliveries upon contracts. But there is a pretty full supply at the west.

New York quotes at 7½¢, at which trading could be done in a moderate way. Chicago and Kansas City both have sold at 7½¢ for 100,000 lbs. each, but closed at about 7½¢.

**COTTONSEED STEARINE.**—Closely sold up productions; steadily at well sustained

prices. Quoted at 6¢. per lb. for double pressed.

**LARD OIL.**—The jobbing demands are enlarging and at fairly steady prices, despite the situation of the lard market. Prime quoted at 70¢@72¢.

**OLEO OIL.**—Rotterdam is using supplies with more freedom, on account of an increased trading in butterine. The general market is quite steadily held. Rotterdam quotes 57 florins. New York quotations: Extra, 10¢; prime 9½¢@9½¢; No. 3, 8½¢.

**LARD STEARINE** has been offered at reduced prices, on account of the lower cost lard and moderate wants of refiners. Sale of 100 tcs. at 8½¢, with city nominally 8½¢.

**GREASE.**—The best grades are not plenty. But there are increased offers to sell the under qualities. At the prices, which are highly favorable for soap makers compared with cottonseed oil values, there is increased home consumption. The export demands are without material improvement. Quotations: Yellow, 4½¢@4½¢; house, 4½¢@5½¢; bone, 5½¢@5½¢; brown, 4½¢@4½¢; white, 5½¢@6½¢.

**GREASE STEARINE.**—Very little buying interest, either here or at the west. Prices are rather unsettled and nominal. Yellow at 5½¢@5½¢; white at 5½¢.

**NEATSFOOT OIL.**—A slight increase noted in the way of distributions of supplies for home use, and small export dealings. Prices are held steadily. Nominal prices are 85¢ for 20 cold test, 78¢ for 30 test, 65¢ for 40 test.

**CORN OIL.**—Increased home distributions and moderate export demands. There is a disposition to ask 20¢ advance, or to \$4.90 for car lots; it may be doubted that buying could be done under \$4.85.

**PALM OIL.**—Not much demand. Small stocks enable holders to name steady prices for trading. Quotations: Prime red at 6½¢; Lagos at 6½¢@6½¢.

**COCOANUT OIL.**—Demands for prompt delivery are small. Stocks are slowly added to and are quite moderate, by which feature holders maintain firmness as to prices. Quotations: Cochon on spot, 8½¢@8½¢, and February and March shipments, 7½¢. Ceylon at 7½¢@7½¢ for spot and February and March shipments at 6½¢@6½¢.

### EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

(Concluded from page 26.)

Nipe Bay, Cuba, 14,794 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 903 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 2,566 lbs.; Puerto Plata, San Dom., 3,811 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 9,601 lbs.; Southampton, England, 39,500 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 4,653 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 12,391 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 8,647 lbs.

**LARD.**—Aberdeen, Scotland, 77,042 lbs.;

**Cocoanut Oil**

**Palm Oil**

**Palm Kernel Oil**

**Tallow**

**Grease**

**Caustic Soda**

**Olive Oil Foots**

**Pure Alkali**

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Members American Meat Packers' Association.

Antwerp, Belgium, 899,539 lbs.; Buenos Aires, A. R., 2,700 lbs.; Bahia, Brazil, 63,243 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 30,906 lbs.; Bristol, England, 70,600 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 300,900 lbs.; Bremenhaven, Germany, 4,400 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 295,087 lbs.; Carlisle, England, 20,000 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 2,750 lbs.; Cardiff, Wales, 18,200 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Island, 7,890 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 18,292 lbs.; Calcutta, India, 31,750 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 4,240 lbs.; Dantzig, Germany, 339,598 lbs.; Dundee, Scotland, 147,973 lbs.; Delagoa Bay, Africa, 16,950 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 28,000 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 1,571,452 lbs.; Hull, England, 509,469 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 117,552 lbs.; Havre, France, 255,214 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 3,483 lbs.; Koenigsberg, Germany, 235,628 lbs.; Kiel, Germany, 11,000 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,280 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 116,029 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 774,115 lbs.; Libau, Russia, 8,000 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 8,925 lbs.; Manchester, England, 447,723 lbs.; Malta, Island of, 17,894 lbs.; Messina, Sicily, 18,750 lbs.; Nassau, Bahama, 22,088 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 41,829 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 14,708 lbs.; Nipe Bay, Cuba, 81,267 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 3,890 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 14,163 lbs.; Port Said, Egypt, 2,200 lbs.; Punta Arenas, 20,780 lbs.; Port Elizabeth, Africa, 41,044 lbs.; Puerto Plata, San Dom., 12,574 lbs.; Rosario, Arg. Rep., 1,800 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 135,550 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 65,752 lbs.; Stavanger, Norway, 15,695 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 981,988 lbs.; Southampton, England, 97,600 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 60,839 lbs.; St. Marc, Haiti, 17,372 lbs.; Savanillo, 2,800 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 148,428 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 102,163 lbs.; Tunis, Algeria, 7,700 lbs.; Tumaco, Colombia, 4,775 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 32,657 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 12,400 lbs.; West Hartlepool, England, 313,073 lbs.

**PORK.**—Basel, Switzerland, 5 tcs.; Bremen, Germany, 50 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 25 bbls.; Havre, France, 66 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 38 bbls.; Hull, England, 40 bbls.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 14 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 165 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 210 bbls.; Nassau, Bahama, 70 bbls.; Newcastle, England, 60 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 34 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 32 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 1,604 bbls.; St. Marc, Haiti, 61 bbls.; Trinidad, Island of, 184 bbls.; Turks Islands, W. I., 7 bbls.

**EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.**

Exports of beef products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, February 5, 1908, were as follows:

**BEEF.**—Antwerp, Belgium, 10 bbls., 67,650 lbs.; Bordeaux, France, 8,250 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 65 tcs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 22 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 77,520 lbs., 5 bbls.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 19 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 135 bbls.; Hull, England, 50 tcs.; Kingston, W. I., 69 bbls., 66 tcs.; Lisbon, Spain, 15 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 543,856

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CABLE ADDRESS  
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lbs., 5 tcs.; Marseilles, France, 10 bbls.; Nassau, Bahama, 20 bbls.; Newcastle, England, 65 bbls., 41 tcs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 8 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 10 bbls., 1,931 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 45 bbls.; St. Marc, Haiti, 37 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 962 bbls.; Southampton, England, 682,153 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 290 tcs., 95 bbls.

**OLEO OIL.**—Aalesund, Norway, 35 tcs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 130 tcs.; Bergen, Norway, 35 tcs.; Esbjerg, 100 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 455 tcs.; Liverpool, England, 125 tcs.; Malmö, Norway, 70 tcs.; Manchester, England, 100 tcs.; Piræus, Greece, 20 tcs.; Stavanger, Norway, 35 tcs.; Smyrna, Turkey, 55 tcs.; St. Johns, N. F., 125 tcs.

**OLEOMARGARINE.**—Antwerp, Belgium, 1,200 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 1,920 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 2,480 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 1,640 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 2,500 lbs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 2,500 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 1,400 lbs.; St. Marc, Haiti, 4,750 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 11,900 lbs.

**TALLOW.**—Antwerp, Belgium, 62,942 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 67,348 lbs.; Hango, Russia, 11,277 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 159,094 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 4,116 lbs.; Palermo, Sicily, 14,943 lbs.; Puerto Plata, San Dom., 23,815 lbs.

**CABLE MARKETS****Rotterdam.**

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, Feb. 7.—Cottonseed oil market is easy. Sales of butter oil, 32 florins; prime summer yellow, 30 florins; off oil, 29 florins. Demand is slack.

**Antwerp.**

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, Feb. 7.—Cottonseed oil market without feature. No trading. Nominal quotation, 61 francs for off oil.

**Marseilles.**

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, Feb. 7.—Market shows an advance in competing vegetable oils with cottonseed oil. Continued scarcity of edible oils has caused heavy buying of cottonseed oil from America at an average price of 66 francs for prime summer yellow and 72 francs for winter.

**Liverpool.**

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, Feb. 7.—Cottonseed oil market

is steady. Quote off oil 24s.; prime summer yellow, 25s.; butter oil and white oil, 26½s.

**Hamburg.**

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, Feb. 7.—Cottonseed oil market is easy. Quote off oil at 51 marks; prime summer yellow, 52 marks; white and butter oil, 55 marks.

**SOUTHERN MARKETS****Columbia.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 6.—Crude oil weak; prompt and February, 30c. Meal, \$24. Hulls, \$5.50, f. o. b. mills.

**Atlanta.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 6.—Crude oil weak at 29½c. Choice meal, \$22.50, f. o. b. mills, for prime quality. Hulls in good demand at basis of \$7.75, Atlanta, loose.

**Memphis.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 6.—Cotton oil markets weak; prime crude, 30½c. Choice meal, \$22.75@23. Hulls, \$6@6.25, loose.

**New Orleans.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., Feb. 6.—Crude oil has declined from 32c. for Texas and 32½c. for Valley to 30c.; almost nothing offering in Valley; fairly liberal sales of Texas. Meal is lower, \$26.50. Cake, \$25.50, long ton, ship's side. Hulls firm, \$8 loose, \$10.50 sacked. A number of mills are closing down.

**Dallas.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., Feb. 6.—Oil market is easy at 29@29½c. Prime loose cake, \$24.50, f. o. b. Galveston; choice loose cake, \$25@25.25; prime meal, \$25.50; choice meal, \$26.25@26.50.

**Kansas City.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 6.—Cotton oil market is weaker; prime crude sold at 29½c, f. o. b. mills, and more is obtainable at that price.



## COTTONSEED OIL

### WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association

**Turn to Lower Prices—Depressed Undertone—Increased Pressure of Mill Holdings—Moderate Mediterranean Demand—Dull Other Export Markets—Slack Interest of Soap Makers—Beginning of Accumulations at Seaboard—Prompt Deliveries on February Contracts—Moderate Unloading of "Longs"—Liberal "Long" Interest and Moderate "Short" Interest on Late Months.**

The cottonseed oil market, which early in the week tended to fairly firm prices, slackened at mid-week. There were decided declines in prices, especially in Thursday's trading. Moderate unloading of "longs" was noted in the late dealings, accompanied by some pressure in selling crude at the mills at reduced prices.

The temper at this writing is bearish, but opinions are of an irregular order for the long run of the market.

Factors that usually work upon the market are of an antagonistic order, and ideas of the near future situation of prices are more problematical than ordinarily.

It seemed clear that efforts of the mills to sell crude oil, because of accumulating supplies and slow demands except at lower prices from refiners and compound makers, started the weaker tendency of the market for refined at the seaboard. The subsequent declines in the prices of the refined, as noted particularly in Wednesday's and Thursday's New York market, was partly through apprehensions of "longs" on the slow export demands and the declining markets for other fats.

Very dull speculation had characterized the New York trading situation up to mid-week; but considerable trading resulted thereafter on the pressure in unloading, as well as from desire of one or two sources to sell "short."

There is probably very little held interest in the February delivery, either by "shorts" or "longs." The May and July options will likely show more or less of a "short" interest, and a large "long" interest. The South keeps prominently interested on the "long" side of May and July.

The refined oil had accumulated slowly at the seaboard, as the arrivals had been largely due upon contracts with foreign markets as for home distribution. But just now there is beginning a surplus supply.

Developments of the statistical position of the refined oil had been the most satisfactory feature of the market. The crude oil at the mills is, however, accumulating and it is being offered at easier prices, whereby larger arrivals of the refined oil are expected.

The export demands are distinctly unsatisfactory, as practically unimportant from soap making and butter making countries, and of moderate volume only from the Mediterranean.

The Mediterranean demand, such as it is, is occasioned by the less than usual offerings of sesame and peanut oils, with the generally short of normal volume East India crops.

It is not expected that cottonseed oil will be bought freely for soap making purposes under its situation of relatively high prices compared with other soap materials, notably those for tallow, grease and linseed.

Nevertheless the foreign markets, which had contracted ahead for supplies of the cottonseed oil, are taking the deliveries promptly, in the necessity of carrying more or less of a holding. The market prices in this country had shown little variation from their late trading basis and this encouraged the taking latterly by foreign markets of practically all of the oil due them upon contracts.

There is now no important re-selling of contracts by any of the foreign markets. A few small lots have been, as an exception, re-sold by England. The Hull, England, market had declined 1s. for the week, and is down to 23s. 3d. The lower English market means probably an increased home production on sale.

The February deliveries of the refined on contracts in New York were seemingly well completed at the beginning of the month, as they were made to the extent of 5,000 barrels. This would permit an added, if moderate, accumulation of arrivals.

The Texas mills dropped the price of crude to 30c., and sold equal to 6,000 barrels, in tanks at that, after making a few sales at 30½@31c. The Valley mills sold at from 32c. down to 31c. for about 40 tanks crude. The southeast mills are steadier in views as to prices than the mills in the southwest, as making sales at 31½c. for 20 tanks in lots. Yet the southeast mills have the most important holding of the crude oil, and it is believed to be of considerable volume. Later in the week Texas was soliciting bids of 30c. and found it difficult to get them over 29½c., and the southeast then made sales at a decline to 31@31½c. for 15 tanks.

The southeast is getting all of the seed it requires for current productions. Nevertheless there is still a considerable unsold seed supply in various sections south, as some reports have it, larger than ever before at this time of the year, as awaiting demand from the mills at strong prices.

If there are seed supplies back in warehouses to the large volume some reports have it there are, the temper for holding the seed supplies by planters would be shown in line with that of holding cotton, or for all possibilities of top prices. Hopes that the mills

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would find the cottonseed oil and meal markets in shape ultimately for taking surplus seed supplies have had some encouragement, but have not materialized to active buying of the mills generally.

The improved tone for two or three weeks up to this week for the cottonseed oil and meal markets had led some of the mills to increase their buying of seed supplies by which the productions are, as noted, enlarged. But the seed holdings in warehouses are, as implied, still considerable, and they may be in some degree forced into use for fertilizing purposes.

The loss of cottonseed oil productions this season is, of course, chiefly in Texas and other southwest sections. It would require, of course, to make up the loss of productions in the southwest much more material productions than in last year than seem probable in the southeast, and about normal productions in the Valley.

It is, therefore, not clear that the total productions will nearly equal those of last year; rather the opinion is against it. It is believed, however, that whatever loss is shown in the total productions of crude oil as against those of last year, that on account of the small loss in refining this season there could be only a moderately less total of refined oil on sale for this season entire than there was in the previous year if the seed supplies in warehouses are bought up closely.

It would seem to be a matter of only two or three weeks more as to whether the warehoused seed supplies are to be taken up by the mills, or used otherwise.

We had been for some weeks under the belief that the home consumption of the cottonseed oil for the season entire would be much less than it was in the previous year, probably to the extent of 400,000 barrels; additional reports from compound makers, soap makers and by other sources of home consumption strengthen the opinion of modified consumption.

A gauge of the future of the cottonseed oil market can be better made when the possibilities of the productions for the season are learned some time this month, and the probable further requirement of supplies for the season by foreign markets.

The linseed markets of Europe are very well sustained, under a fairly good consumption. La Plata linseed in London quoted at 39s. for shipments, which is practically as it was in the previous week, as well as the linseed oil at 23s. 3d.

The all around consumption of soap materials is not as good as it was last year, in any of the foreign markets, and it is taking more largely than then the tallow and greases at their favorable prices as compared with those for cottonseed oil; as well that linseed supplies are taken up for consumption with a little more urgency.

We think that the cottonseed oil movement to foreign markets will enlarge immediately upon more assured conditions of prices in this country. The Rotterdam and north of Europe markets generally have not, as yet, contracted for anywhere near as much of a cottonseed supply as they have ordinarily and seemingly must have this season.

It looks to us as if the position of the pure lard market is against an immediate demand from Europe for the better grades

of cottonseed oil. A settled pure lard market, which is likely to be had early in March, after the surplus hog supply in this country is packed, will give more confidence than now had concerning trading in and prices for competing products with pure lard, whereby cottonseed oil may be more freely required.

The tallow and grease prices in this country, as well as in Europe, are against ordinary demands for cottonseed oil from soap makers.

The pure lard market has had a tendency for the week to favor buyers. The hog supplies to the packing points have been of a fairly liberal order, with occasionally modified shipments forward from the interior on account of severe weather conditions.

While we think the temper of the lard market will continue more or less in favor of buyers until the hog supplies of the country are largely packed and put away, yet it may be doubted that there is going to be any further sharp break-up in the prices of the lard that some traders suppose there will be.

There is, of course, a good full packing profit on the lard, and in that consideration the market could be let down further. But the prices are now upon a basis that should give a more than ordinary home consumption under a return of normal conditions in commercial affairs.

It may be doubted that the lard production will be larger than that had last year, even though by government reports there are 1,000,000 more hogs in the country this season than in last year. The loss of average hog weights is considerable this year, on account of the high prices for feedstuffs, and offsets the larger hog supply.

SEE PAGE 30 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

#### New York Transactions.

On Saturday (1st), firm market, in instances  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. higher. Offers to sell of a reserved order. Bidding of a cautious character. No sales. Closing prices: For prime yellow, February,  $39\frac{3}{4}$ @ $40\frac{1}{4}$ c.; March,  $40$ @ $40\frac{1}{4}$ c.; May,  $40\frac{3}{4}$ @ $41$ c.; July,  $41\frac{3}{4}$ @ $42\frac{1}{4}$ c.; September,  $42\frac{1}{4}$ @ $43$ c.; October,  $39$ @ $41\frac{1}{2}$ c. Good off yellow, February,  $38\frac{3}{4}$ @ $40$ c.; off oil,  $38\frac{1}{2}$ @ $39\frac{1}{2}$ c.; winter yellow,  $43$ @ $46$ c.; summer white,  $40$ @ $43$ c.

Sales the day before had been 2,300 bbls. prime yellow, July,  $41$ @ $41\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 600 bbls. May,  $40$ @ $40\frac{1}{2}$ c.

On Monday, trifle lower prices early in the day, but the close was firm at a recovery. Very little trading. Sales: 200 bbls. prime yellow, March,  $39\frac{3}{4}$ @ $40\frac{1}{2}$ c., closed  $40\frac{1}{4}$ @ $41$ c.; 300 bbls. February,  $40$ @ $40\frac{1}{4}$ c., closed  $40\frac{1}{4}$ @ $40\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 300 bbls. July,  $41\frac{3}{4}$ @ $42$ c., closed  $41\frac{3}{4}$ @ $42\frac{1}{4}$ c.; May closed  $40\frac{1}{2}$ @ $40\frac{3}{4}$ c.; September,  $42\frac{1}{4}$ @ $43\frac{3}{4}$ c.; October,  $39\frac{1}{4}$ @ $41\frac{1}{2}$ c. Good off yellow, February,  $39$ @ $40$ c.; off oil,  $38\frac{1}{2}$ @ $39\frac{1}{2}$ c.; winter, February,  $42\frac{1}{2}$ @ $43\frac{1}{2}$ c. Sale 100 bbls., 43c. Summer white, February,  $39\frac{1}{2}$ @ $43$ c.

On Tuesday, a firm market, with reserved offers to sell. Demand was rather light. The reports from the south were of decided confidence and  $31\frac{1}{2}$ c. paid for crude. Export demand was quiet outside of that from the Mediterranean. Sales: 500 bbls. prime yellow, July, at  $42$ c., closed  $41\frac{3}{4}$ @ $42\frac{1}{4}$ c.; February closed  $40$ @ $40\frac{1}{4}$ c.; March,  $40\frac{1}{4}$ @ $41$ c.

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40% c.; May, 40% @ 41% c.; July, 41% @ 42% c.; September, 42% @ 43% c.; October, 38% @ 41% c.; good off yellow, February, 39% @ 40% c.; winter, February, 43% @ 44% c.; summer white, 40 @ 43c.

On Wednesday there was a sudden break-up of 1½c. per gallon in prices of refined, through lower priced crude, and signs that a surplus supply of refined would soon be made. More of a pressure to sell. Sales: 600 bbls. prime yellow, May, 40% c. down to 39% c., closed 39½ @ 39¾ c.; 1,300 bbls. July, 41% c. down to 40% c., closed 40½ @ 40¾ c.; 600 bbls. September, 40% @ 40½ c., closed 40½ @ 40¾ c.; February closed 39 @ 39½ c.; March, 39 @ 39¾ c.; July, 40% @ 40¾ c.; October, 36½ @ 39½ c.; good off yellow, February, 38½ @ 39½ c.; off yellow, 38 @ 38¾ c.; winter yellow, 43 @ 45c.; summer white, 39½ @ 43c.

On Thursday prices yielded ¼ @ 1c. and closed weak. Considerable pressure to sell. Sales: 400 bbls. prime yellow, February, 39c. and 38¾ c., closed 38¾ @ 39c.; 300 bbls. March, 39c., closed 38½ @ 39c.; 300 bbls. April, 39 @ 39¼ c.; 500 bbls. May, 39½ c., and 39¼ c., closed 39 @ 39¼ c.; 2,300 bbls. July, 40% c. down to 40c., closed 39½ @ 40c.; 100 bbls. September, 40½ c., closed 40 @ 40½ c.; October closed 38½ @ 39½ c.; good off yellow, February, 37½ @ 38¾ c.; off oil, 37 @ 38½ c.; winter, 41 @ 42½ c.; summer white, 39 @ 42c.

### COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending February 5, 1908, and for the period since September 1, 1907, and for the same period of 1906-07, were as follows:

Port.	From New York.			
	For Week.	Since Sept. 1, 1907.	Same Period 1906-07.	Period
	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Aalesund, Norway .....	—	—	—	5
Aberdeen, Scotland .....	—	25	—	10
Acajutla, Salvador .....	—	—	—	363
Alexandria, Egypt .....	127	889	2,311	6
Algiers, Algeria .....	2,909	5,342	—	4
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony .....	—	55	—	313
Amaspola, Honduras .....	—	—	—	143
Antigua, West Indies .....	—	—	—	7
Antofagasta, Chili .....	—	143	—	203
Antwerp, Belgium .....	300	2,855	1,285	20
Asuncion, Venezuela .....	—	7	—	203
Auckland, New Zealand .....	—	203	—	209
Azu, West Indies .....	—	—	—	99
Bahia, Brazil .....	50	99	—	502
Barbados, W. I. .....	—	530	—	123
Beirut, Syria .....	—	123	—	345
Belfast, Ireland .....	50	345	—	5
Bergen, Norway .....	—	—	—	142
Bissau, Portuguese Guinea .....	—	—	—	250
Bombay, India .....	—	—	—	470
Bone, Algeria .....	—	1,100	—	312
Bordeaux, France .....	470	1,100	—	60
Bremen, Germany .....	—	312	—	15
Bremerhaven, Germany .....	—	60	—	24
Bridgetown, W. I. .....	—	75	—	75
Bristol, England .....	434	2,106	—	691
Buenos Ayres, Argentine Rep. .....	—	80	—	68
Bukharest, Roumania .....	—	—	—	262
Callao, Peru .....	—	68	—	11
Cape Town, Cape Colony .....	—	262	—	187
Cardenas, Cuba .....	—	11	—	113
Cayenne, French Guinea .....	—	187	—	225
Cebu, Honduras .....	—	113	—	1,785
Christiania, Norway .....	225	1,785	—	475

Christiansand, Norway .....	25	125	75	Oruro, Brazil .....	—	—	42
Cienfuegos, Cuba .....	10	15	148	Panama, Panama .....	—	89	57
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela ..	6	70	18	Para, Brazil .....	—	33	10
Colon, Panama .....	12	381	432	Pernambuco, Brazil .....	—	—	449
Conakry, Africa .....	—	6	10	Piraeus, Greece .....	—	20	—
Constantinople, Turkey .....	25	2,474	—	Pointe a Pitre, West Indies..	—	41	40
Copenhagen, Denmark .....	100	776	225	Port Antonio, Jamaica .....	9	21	5
Corinto, Nicaragua .....	—	58	85	Port au Prince, West Indies..	—	55	—
Cork, Ireland .....	—	100	30	Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony..	55	147	107
Cristobal, Panama .....	—	92	—	Port Limon, Costa Rica .....	24	—	12
Curacao, Leeward Islands .....	9	9	—	Port Maria, Jamaica .....	—	133	39
Dakar, W. Africa .....	—	20	750	Port Natal, Cape Colony .....	—	129	4
Dantzig, Germany .....	—	1,080	—	Port of Spain, West Indies..	—	99	75
Dedagatch, Turkey .....	—	50	19	Port Said, Egypt .....	—	129	5
Delagoa Bay, East Africa .....	—	20	851	Progreso, Mexico .....	85	873	152
Demerara, British Guiana .....	—	934	851	Puerto Plata, San Domingo..	—	—	7
Drontheim, Norway .....	—	125	100	Riga, Russia .....	—	76	—
Dublin, Ireland .....	—	300	275	Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil .....	628	1,691	2,240
Dundee, Scotland .....	75	100	—	Rio Janeiro, Brazil .....	143	240	119
Dunedin, New Zealand .....	—	—	87	Rosario, Argentine Republic..	200	26,956	17,910
Dunkirk, France .....	—	800	100	Rotterdam, Holland .....	—	—	24
Flume, Austria .....	—	50	—	St. Croix, West Indies .....	—	49	—
Fort de France, West Indies..	—	321	567	St. John, N. F. .....	—	104	121
Fredericksburg, Norway .....	—	55	—	St. Kitts, West Indies .....	—	83	—
Fremantle, Australia .....	—	23	—	St. Lucia, West Indies .....	—	4	—
Galatz, Roumania .....	—	633	800	St. Thomas, West Indies .....	—	200	—
Genoa, Italy .....	300	6,458	6,543	Salonica, Turkey .....	—	10	6
Georgetown, British Guiana..	—	252	9	Samana, San Domingo .....	—	241	213
Gibraltar, Spain .....	—	175	3,855	Rancho, San Domingo .....	—	1,082	895
Glasgow, Scotland .....	—	6,142	1,228	San Domingo City, San Dom.	—	8	—
Gonaives, Haiti .....	—	—	7	San Jose, Costa Rica .....	—	58	512
Gothenburg, Sweden .....	—	—	200	Santiago, Cuba .....	—	611	1,284
Grenada, Spain .....	—	51	87	Santos, Brazil .....	—	20	10
Grenada, West Indies .....	—	185	1,834	Sekondi, West Africa .....	—	70	—
Guadeloupe, West Indies .....	—	20	1,208	Shanghai, China .....	—	510	475
Guantanamo, Cuba .....	—	1,177	7,074	Smyrna, Turkey .....	—	35	390
Hamburg, Germany .....	—	10	376	Southampton, England .....	—	100	1,924
Havana, Cuba .....	—	2,916	13,540	Stavanger, Norway .....	—	25	124
Havre, France .....	—	20	7,081	Stettin, Germany .....	—	118	129
Helingsfors, Finland .....	—	50	75	Stockholm, Sweden .....	—	6	40
Hull, England .....	—	18	—	Sydney, Australia .....	—	—	—
Inagua, West Indies .....	—	10	—	Talcahuano, Chile .....	—	125	—
Jamaica, West Indies .....	—	60	1,344	Tampico, Mexico .....	—	3,599	1,014
Kingston, West Indies .....	—	100	250	Tangier, Morocco .....	—	80	290
Koenigsberg, Germany .....	—	790	1,300	Tonsberg, Norway .....	—	—	159
Kustendji, Roumania .....	—	90	208	Trieste, Austria .....	—	24	25
La Guaira, Venezuela .....	—	—	2,119	Trinidad, Island of .....	—	65	661
La Libertad, Salvador .....	—	—	125	Tunis, Algeria .....	—	1,425	4,848
Leghorn, Italy .....	—	3,254	1,446	Valetta, Maltese Island .....	—	54	217
Leith, Scotland .....	—	2,614	2,464	Valparaiso, Chili .....	—	10	15
Liverpool, England .....	—	4,067	99	Venice, Italy .....	—	53	15
London, England .....	—	200	—	Vera Cruz, Mexico .....	—	95	38
Macoris, San Domingo .....	—	1,046	770	Victoria, Brazil .....	—	—	—
Malmo, Sweden .....	—	840	2,080	Wellington, New Zealand .....	—	—	—
Malta, Island of .....	—	6	17	Yokohama, Japan .....	—	—	—
Manchester, England .....	—	17	15	Totals .....	22,407	190,409	123,779
Manzanillo, Cuba .....	—	6	17				
Maracaibo, Venezuela .....	—	8,600	62,620				
Marseilles, France .....	—	772	704				
Martinique, West Indies .....	—	19	132				
Massawa, Arabia .....	—	5	306				
Matanzas, West Indies .....	—	209	35				
Melbourne, Australia .....	—	6	13				
Mexico, Mexico .....	—	54	934				
Montego Bay, West Indies ..	—	150	380				
Montevideo, Uruguay .....	—	100	20				
Naples, Italy .....	—	20	32				
Newcastle, England .....	—	633	1,313				
Nuevitas, Cuba .....	—	—	—				
Oran, Algeria .....	—	—	—				

### From New Orleans.

Antwerp, Belgium .....	—	2,710	5,701
Belfast, Ireland .....	—	1,700	265
Bluefields, Nicaragua .....	—	—	200
Bordeaux, France .....	—	—	675
Bremen, Germany .....	120	800	5,175
Bristol, England .....	—	—	525
Christiania, Norway .....	—	—	600
Colon, Panama .....	—	5	12
Copenhagen, Denmark .....	—	9,200	1,700
Dublin, Ireland .....	—	—	108

## THE SCIENTIFIC MEAL MILL



Scientific Meal Mill

**FINEST FAST GRINDING. MANY NEW IMPROVEMENTS. UNRIVALED RECORD THROUGHOUT THE TRADE. SIZES: 22" to 36".**

**WE ALSO MANUFACTURE**

**SCIENTIFIC Cotton Seed Cleaners, Disc Hullers, Hull-Beating Separators and Cake Breakers**

**SEND NOW FOR SPECIAL INFORMATION AND CATALOGUES**

**THE FOOS MFG. CO., Springfield, Ohio**

Established 1878

Dunkirk, France .....	—	150
Genoa, Italy .....	3,735	752
Glasgow, Scotland .....	1,175	1,300
Hamburg, Germany .....	2,400	18,430
Havana, Cuba .....	90	1,425
Havre, France .....	350	1,044
Hull, England .....	—	6,996
Liverpool, England .....	720	13,150
London, England .....	2,470	7,155
Manchester, England .....	—	12,400
Marseilles, France .....	—	1,030
Newcastle, England .....	—	900
Rotterdam, Holland .....	5,830	8,350
Tampico, Mexico .....	60	209
Trieste, Austria .....	—	43,734
Venice, Italy .....	—	985
Vera Cruz, Mexico .....	—	100
Totals .....	12,040	105,232

From Galveston.		
Antwerp, Belgium .....	750	100
Bremen, Germany .....	—	250
Glasgow, Scotland .....	400	900
Hamburg, Germany .....	850	6,117
Havana, Cuba .....	—	87
Liverpool, England .....	—	500
London, England .....	—	500
Marseilles, France .....	300	—
Reval, Russia .....	—	400
Rotterdam, Holland .....	800	7,741
Vera Cruz, Mexico .....	—	3,370
Totals .....	800	13,431

From Baltimore.		
Antwerp, Belgium .....	300	200
Bremen, Germany .....	300	—
Bremerhaven, Germany .....	100	—
Copenhagen, Denmark .....	100	150
Glasgow, Scotland .....	275	150
Hamburg, Germany .....	575	2,370
Havre, France .....	1,730	—
Liverpool, England .....	100	900
Rotterdam, Holland .....	3,830	4,293
Stockholm, Sweden .....	—	50
Totals .....	7,110	7,715

From Philadelphia.		
Christiania, Norway .....	—	50
Copenhagen, Denmark .....	300	375
Hamburg, Germany .....	750	300
Liverpool, England .....	81	—
Totals .....	1,081	725

From Savannah.		
Barcelona, Spain .....	—	120
Bremen, Germany .....	—	4,108
Copenhagen, Denmark .....	200	—
Hamburg, Germany .....	4,772	1,775
Havre, France .....	1,637	—
Liverpool, England .....	102	—
Rotterdam, Holland .....	8,900	10,774
Totals .....	15,677	25,777

From Newport News.		
Hamburg, Germany .....	—	300
Liverpool, England .....	—	3,090
Rotterdam, Holland .....	137	200
Totals .....	137	3,590

From All Other Ports.		
Canada .....	2	850
Glasgow, Scotland .....	—	8,908
Hamburg, Germany .....	—	200
Totals .....	2	850

Recapitulation.		
From New York .....	22,407	190,469
From New Orleans .....	12,040	105,232
From Galveston .....	800	13,431
From Baltimore .....	—	7,110
From Philadelphia .....	—	1,081
From Savannah .....	—	15,677
From Newport News .....	—	137
From all other ports .....	2	850
Totals .....	35,309	333,957

Auerbach & Company, prominent brokers and commission merchants in cottonseed products on the New York Produce Exchange, are passing around as a New Year favor a handsome celluloid paper cutter.

**W. B. JOHNSON & CO.,**  
Merchandise Brokers  
—AND DEALERS IN—  
**Cotton Seed Products**  
32 N. Front Street Memphis, Tenn.

**JULIAN FIELD**  
Broker in Cottonseed Products,  
Fuller's Earth and Fer-  
tilizing Materials  
ATLANTA, GA.

## VALUE FROM COTTONSEED AND ITS PRODUCTS

One of the commonest complaints of Southern cotton planters has been that the cotton oil mills did not pay the farmers as much as they should for their seed. Seeing the wonderful development and prosperity of the cottonseed products industry, the farmers have looked at it jealously and wondered why they were not given a greater share of it.

In this connection an address delivered recently by President L. A. Ransom of the Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association before the Cotton School at the University of Georgia illustrates the oil mill man's side of the question. President Ransom's audience was composed of farmers, and he took occasion to call their attention to some of the reasons why they did not get more for their seed, and to show them what they might do to increase their profit from it.

What he said is well worth reading by the oil trade as well as the farmers. He said in part:

### Better Handling of Seed.

If you were to ask me the quickest way to increase the value of your seed I would say: first, handle your seed better, prevent them from heating and damaging, always send them to the mills in good condition; and secondly, buy cotton seed products.

I show you here an average sample of seed as received at the mill. It looks all right, but it all has to be cleaned of trash before it can be milled. In making this separation we take out from the seed these immature and cracked bolls and this trash in this sample which I show you. We also take out sand, like this sample which I have, and furthermore, this sample of nails, rocks or similar material, which weighs very heavily and costs the mills as much money as the seed. From a lot of seed received at our Athens mills we took these two large rifle cartridges. How much of this trash do you get out of seed received at the mills?

Anywhere from 5 to 10 per cent., sometimes more. In other words, for every 2,000 pounds of seed we pay for we actually get only 1,800 to 1,900 pounds of clean seed.

In 1906 the Department of Commerce and Labor at Washington called attention to the losses sustained by the mills by these foreign substances which I have shown you and by the careless handling of seed; also when they are allowed to lie out in the weather and become more or less heated and damaged. When seed become damaged prime products cannot be made from them, and consequently the loss to the mills when they receive damaged seed is considerable. Mr. Edwin Lehman Johnson of Memphis estimates the loss from damaged seed to the Southern farmer annually at \$10,000,000. This estimate does not seem extravagant, because it amounts to only about \$1.50 per ton on the total production of seed. Careful handling of seed will prevent much of this damage in ordinary seasons.

A seed crop worth \$100,000,000 to the farmers of the South, and which, if it was all converted into cottonseed products, would add another hundred million dollars to the value of manufactured products of the South, is worth saving and is worth most earnest and serious consideration.

The oil mills in Georgia have made the value of your seed crop this year equal to the cost of all the commercial fertilizers used by you under all of the crops planted in Georgia of every kind and character, and the excess over the cost of fertilizers will probably pay the cost of ginning and packing the cotton crop.

The mills take the seed and further add to this magnificent sum by converting the seed into edible oil, rivaling the famous olive oil of Europe, transform this oil into products as useful and more wholesome than any animal fat, and still further increase these values by manufacturing from the seed a stock food, cottonseed meal and hulls, exceeding in feed-

ing value all other known feeding materials. This encourages the dairy interests of the South and will eventually create a great cattle industry, followed by the establishment of packinghouses.

Does not this increase in value of productions and the uses to which these products are put, convince you of the great waste of wealth when any of the seed not needed for planting are used for any other purpose than milling? When you are tempted to use cotton seed for feeding stock or for fertilizing the land, you should remember that in every bushel of seed so used you are absolutely throwing away about two-thirds of a gallon of the best oil known to the world. When you feed seed to cattle, even the finest Jersey ever bred, it is equal to "casting pearls before swine." No crop ever grown, not even "King Cotton" or his royal brother held sacred and worshipped by the Hindus, would, if it could speak, countenance the use of seed as a fertilizer because of the wanton waste of such splendid material.

### The Grading of Seed.

Which variety of seed, in your opinion, is best for milling purposes?

That has not been determined, although pretty full investigation has been made. Chemical analyses and actual results seem to indicate that the black and green seed give yields in excess of the white variety; but this may be due, especially in the case of the black seed, to the fact that they are practically free from lint or other substances. In making the analyses the chemist uses only one hundred seed, and I think that there are something over six million in a ton; consequently you can see the possibility of errors so far as analyses are concerned.

At a meeting of the Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association Mr. Van Winkle of Atlanta, a well-known manufacturer of oil mill machinery, suggested that a standard should be fixed for seed, just as is done with wheat, corn, oats, flour and other commodities. But after discussion it was decided that this could be done better by the farmers themselves, and if you gentlemen will take that question up in your agricultural organizations you can doubtless do more in that direction than the mills can, and it certainly is to your interest as well as ours that you should consider the matter seriously.

So far as known, there has never been any investigation to determine the effect of soil, climate, fertilization or cultivation on the value of cotton seed for milling purposes, but this will doubtless come with the progress of the cotton oil industry. Some recent examinations of seed representing samples from all parts of the State show approximately 13 per cent. black, 60 per cent. white and 18 per cent. green. These comments on the varieties are based on good, sound, dry seed.

I show you here samples of prime products—oil, meal and hulls made from prime seed and from off quality seed. The refining loss on oil made from good, sweet seed usually runs about 6 per cent. On oil made from damaged seed it will run from 10 to 30 per cent., or even higher. The oil from good seed is an unequaled edible product, but when made from damaged seed it can be used only for other purposes. Meal made from prime seed has no equal as a foodstuff for stock; but from badly damaged seed it is usually used only for fertilizing purposes.

### Difference in Cottonseed Meal.

In the early days of milling we used to get a good, smooth cottonseed meal like flour, but now it is nearly all wool and my cow won't eat it. Now, what do you advise about that?

You had better get another cow and send the one you have to some of the Asiatic countries where cows are held sacred and worshipped, because any cow that won't eat this meal is too good for our country. I take pleasure, however, in explaining to you the difference in the mechanical appearance of the meal.

(Concluded on page 34.)



# HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

## Chicago.

**PACKER HIDES.**—The market continues generally slow and easy, although a few sales are reported. Packers claim that the small supply of branded hides and the decrease in the slaughter of cattle will help to sustain the market on native hides at about present prices for January salting and that sole leather tanners will be in the market for February native hides. Native steers are unchanged, with late take-off neglected and easy. One big packer who has been holding early December natives at 11¼c. claims to have sold 3,000 of these at this figure. Reports from Birkenhead, England, are that a good many Anglo-American packer hides have been sold there to European tanners at about 11.00c. for native steers, 10c. for all weight butt brands and Colorados, and 8½c. for branded cows, in some instances partly ahead. Texas steers rule nominally unchanged in the absence of sales at 11¼c. for heavy, 10c. for light, and 8½c. for extremes. Butt brands continue steady at 10¼c., with one packer talking 10½c. Colorados are unchanged at 10c., with last sales at this figure. Branded cows are also steady, and packers claim to have bids at 8½c. for these. Native cows are quiet and easy. Packers report refusing bids of 9c. for late November and early December heavy cows which they are holding at 9½c., and it is doubted if buyers would be willing to pay over 8¾c. for January heavy cows, or over 8½c. for light cows. In the absence of sales bull hides are entirely nominal.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—The market continues quiet and easy and buyers are not inclined to take late receipt hides except at concessions from previous prices. Buffs continue to be freely offered at 7½c., but late receipts are not wanted at this figure as a rule, and buyers are refusing to bid over 7¼c. Heavy cows, including some buff weights, were last sold here at 7½c., with several cars moved at this figure, including hides 50 lbs. and up and in some instances 46 lbs. and up. The easier footing in 50 lb. and up cows is also shown by later sales of late receipt Ohio stock, which has sold at 7½c. Michigan dealers are holding both heavy cows and buff at 7¼c., but there are no sales reported. Extremes continue to command the same premium over buff as formerly, but are slightly lower in sympathy with the general market. Sales of best Ohio extremes have been made at 9c., but ordinary Western lots which contain a fair percentage of seconds are quotable at 8¼c. for late receipts. Heavy steers are still neglected at 8c. for ordinary lots. Some Ohio heavy steers are offered at 8½c., but not taken. Heavy bulls are unchanged at 6¼ and 5¼c.

**CALFSKINS.**—Two of the dealers here

who only have strictly Chicago city skins are talking 13¾c. and claim that they have declined bids of 13½c. This, however, does not conform with last sales of packer skins, which were at 13c. flat, and offerings by other dealers here of city skins at 13¼c. selected. Some good lots of country skins are being offered at 13c., but buyers are not bidding over 12½c., and last sales of regular countries were at this price. Present receipt kips are weak at 8c., but deacons are steady at 95 and 75c.

**SHEEPSKINS.**—The market continues quite firm on late take-off packer pelts and prices are quotable at \$1.35@1.40 for sheep, and \$1.15@1.25 for lambs. Only prime heavy average lots, however, will bring the outside figures. Fresh butcher country skins range from 85c. @ \$1.15, and poorer lots sell down in proportion.

## New York.

**DRY HIDES.**—The receipts of common hides from Latin America have been very light of late and have amounted to only 4,300 in a week. No sales are reported, but a lot of 850 wet salted Panamas was recently sold at 9½c., duty paid.

**CITY PACKER HIDES.**—No trading has developed and the market is easy. The smaller outside packers are offering cows at 8c., but without finding buyers.

**COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.**—Dealers are showing more anxiety to sell hides and offerings here are free from New York State, Pennsylvania and Ohio. Some Pennsylvania extremes are reported sold at 8½c. selected, and some New York State extremes are offered at 9c., but a bid of 8¾c. would probably be accepted on these. There are a number of offerings of New York State and Pennsylvania buff at 7¼c. selected, but no buyers can be found for these now at over 7½c. A recent sale of two cars of Pennsylvania buff, containing a considerable percentage of No. 2's, was made for export at 7½c. The export inquiry seems to be over, however, for the present. One car of heavy steers of mostly fall take-off and in dry bundled condition and of small packer take-off has been sold at 9½c. selected. Buyers are not willing to pay over 7c. flat for small lots of hides, and some buyers are not disposed to pay this figure. Calfskins are firm. Best New York City skins rule at \$1.27½@1.30, \$1.57½@1.80. Ordinary countries rule at \$1.05@1.10, \$1.35@1.40, and \$1.55@1.60.

**HORSE HIDES** keep firm and a small lot of countries sold here at \$3.65 selected.

## European Markets.

Advices from Europe are that the market there is less strong, but some recent sales of Anglo-American packer hides have been made in England to European buyers at 5¼d. for previous to January salting native steers, and 5d. for butt brands and Colorados. Sales of native steers at Birkenhead are reported to amount to 10,000.

## Boston.

The demand for hides continues quiet and prices are easy. Ohio buff are quoted at 7½c. @ 7¾c., and sales are noted at both prices.

Choice Ohio extremes rule at 8¼c. @ 9c. Best Southern country hides are still held at 6c. @ 6½c., and bids under 6c. are reported refused. Southern dry hides are firm at 13c. @ 13½c.

## NEW HIDE DISINFECTION ORDER.

The Treasury Department at Washington last week issued the following order revoking the recent foreign hide disinfection order and providing for a new procedure as follows:

Upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture, Department Circular 48 of July 18, 1907 (T. D. 28,336), relative to the disinfection of imported hides, is hereby revoked.

In accordance with the provisions of T. D. 23,212 of July 30, 1901, certificates of disinfection will be required upon the entry of all hides of meat cattle, when not dry salted or arsenic cured, from the countries of Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and South America.

Dry hides which have been salted or arsenic cured will be considered as having been disinfected by the process of curing, and need not be submitted to any further treatment. Dry hides which have not been salted or arsenic cured should be disinfected. Disinfection with sulphur dioxide may be accepted in case a room is provided which can be tightly closed and also in case the bundles of hides are undone and each hide suspended separately from the ceiling in such manner that there may be free circulation of the sulphur fumes and that all parts of the surface may be acted upon. There should be at least four pounds of sulphur burned to each 1,000 cubic feet of air space, and the room should be kept closed and the hides subjected to the sulphur dioxide for six hours; or the dry hides may be immersed in a four per cent. solution of carbolic acid, or a one to 1,000 solution of bichloride of mercury until they are thoroughly wet with the disinfectant. Fresh or moist hides, whether salted or not, should be disinfected by immersion in a five per cent. solution of carbolic acid, or a 1 to 1,000 solution of bichloride of mercury.

It is further directed that hides of meat cattle, other than dry salted or arsenic cured, the product of the countries above named, will require disinfection as above whenever they shall be shipped via the ports of any other country; and that hides other than dry salted or arsenic cured, the product of any country not named above, if transhipped and actually landed at ports in any of the countries named will require disinfection. It should be understood that the regulations herein provided do not in any way modify or effect any regulations concerning disinfection issued under the quarantine laws of the United States.

Officers of the customs are directed to treat hides of meat cattle shipped to the United States without proper disinfection as prohibited importations and to refuse entry of such hides, including calfskins, hide cuttings or partings, and glue stock, and the product of meat cattle, shipped from any of the countries named, except hides, parings, cuttings, and such glue stock which have been dry salted or arsenic cured or lime (Concluded on page 35.)

## BUTCHERS AND HIDE DEALERS

Will do well to send their collections of Hides, Calfskins, Pelts, Tallow, Bones, etc., to Carrol S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt. He pays spot cash. He pays the freight. He pays full market value. He also furnishes money with which to buy, and keeps his customers thoroughly posted at all times as to market changes and market prospects. Write him for full particulars and his free bulletins.

## SALT!

There are many grades but only one RETSOF; it has been the standard for twenty years.

Hides salted with *Retsof* usually command a premium, for they come up plump and clean.

We can supply any quantity from our numerous distributing points.

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO.  
SCRANTON, PA. or CHICAGO

## EMIL KOHN

Buyer of

## Calfskins and Hides

Get my prices before you sell. Can use any quantity. Will pay to New York Butchers

## The Highest Prices

Warehouses: 99 Gold Street Office: 150 Nassau St., New York

# Chicago Section

Would it be a joke if Theodore repeated?

Chicago Stockyards boast of a fairly good news factory.

Gladys will soon be headed for her Hungarian goulash.

Henry S. Robbins has been reappointed attorney for the Board of Trade.

The president's "cart-tail" message upset a lot of gasoline-wagon enthusiasts, all right.

Doe Wily is getting busy again, knocking all kinds of food preservatives. Every knock's a boost.

Instead of "Sell a million!" it'll be "Buy a million," in the provision pit, maybe sooner than figured.

The Continental Packing Co. woke up last week and gobbled up some 40,000 hogs. Not dead; only took a nap.

Is it not high time the retail butchers found out what they are paying for their meats to the wholesalers?

If Taft should be elected, and wants everything on his personal scale, is the country big enough to contain it?

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 1, averaged 7.09 cents per pound.

Cudahy Bros., Cudahy, Wis., are paying no attention to rumors regarding their establishing a packing plant in Chicago.

The ground hog pulled the hole in after him Sunday. He walked right out and he turned around and walked right in again.

Provision bulls are as scarce as hen's teeth these days, but that does not mean they are seeking the shelter of the tall timber by any means. The jig is not up yet, they believe.

Hately Bros. estimate the world's stock of lard on February 1 at 238,471 tierces, an increase of 11,451 for the month of January, compared with 208,070 tierces on February 1 a year ago.

## W. P. ANDERSON & CO.

Commission Merchants

### GRAINS AND PROVISIONS

W. P. Anderson, President. W. L. Grogson, Vice-President.  
W. S. Booth, Secretary.  
Members Chicago Board of Trade.  
Correspondence Solicited. Ground Floor, 12 Sherman St.

## THE DAVIDSON COMMISSION CO.

Postal Telegraph Building, Chicago

### Brokers in MEATS, LARD, TALLOW,

Grease, Packinghouse By-Products, Cottonseed Oil and Fertilizer Materials

Stocks the end of the month certainly looked high, but really could it be possible any delayed shipments were figured in by mistake? Nothing like weighing in at the ringside to be sure of it.

That hog and provision situation looks as though it held some genuine surprises for some of the "talent," in the not distant future, too. Somebody will think a powder mill went up one of these fine days.

For real and wide differences of opinion on what seems to be a one-sided question, the livestock trade vs. the packing trade furnishes the best ever—and they're not calling each other pet names, either.

The government food standards commission considered sausage, potted meats and meat loaves on Monday last at the Auditorium Annex. Standardization thereof will not be discussed, however, for two months hence.

E. R. Boyd was tendered a banquet at the Auditorium on January 29 in recognition of his faithful services as Board of Trade transportation department manager. Quite a number of good talkists were on the list.

Count Henri Von Goodman, the noted fertilizer specialist and horticultural lecturer, has left for an extended trip through the South. It is to be hoped the Count does not have to stay long in any non-irrigated territory—but then he won't.

Patrick Cudahy of Milwaukee has written a book of travel incidents and reminiscences gathered during a recent two-year tour of the world taken while in search of health. The book is said to show close observation and much literary ability. It is printed for private circulation only.

The Association of Official Agricultural Chemists of the United States, meeting here on Monday, decided to submit a draft of proposed standards for meat products to the American Meat Packers' Association, and the two organizations will doubtless come to an agreement during the year.

There is much talk of a new and immense packing plant to be built in Oklahoma. Butchers in answer to an advertisement for men went to the Exchange Building, La Salle and Washington streets, during the week, to be informed that only those who bought at least two shares of one hundred

dollars each would be considered. Great scheme!

How to kill sheep and hogs at the stock yards in a more humane manner than at present has been investigated by the Illinois branch of the Consumers' League. At a meeting at Hull House a formidable committee recommended that no animal be dressed, after its jugular vein has been severed, until it is known to be dead. That's right; don't try to skin a live steer. He might get up and resent your impudence.

## VALUE IN COTTONSEED PRODUCTS.

(Concluded from page 32.)

In the old days we paid you from six to eight dollars per ton for seed. We are paying you to-day twenty dollars. You can understand that unless we had increased the value of the products we could not have advanced the price of seed. In milling seed if we extract only the whole meat we lose all of the fine particles adhering to the lint, and which, if extracted, increase the yield of oil. Consequently, a larger per cent. of the lint now goes into the meal than did under former manufacturing processes, giving it the woolly appearance to which you refer. We still give you in the meal the best known for feeding purposes and a good commodity for fertilizing, if you use it for that purpose. And by reason of improved milling processes we have greatly increased the value of your seed.

The English and Danish feeders consider the use of meal as a fertilizer a most wasteful, extravagant practice. English chemists have determined by actual results that the droppings from cattle fed on cottonseed meal are practically equal in value to the meal itself for fertilizer purposes. Therefore, they convert the cow into a fertilizer factory and sell the factory at a profit. There is no farmer in this audience who does not own land sufficient on which to feed a few cattle, and if this practice were followed all of the meal manufactured, instead of being exported, would be used in this way and the income from the product greatly increased.

While meal is, therefore, a good fertilizer, it is a costly one when used by itself, and is not what a chemist would consider a well-balanced fertilizer. Actual practice and analyses have demonstrated that a commercial fertilizer averaging 8 per cent. of available phosphoric acid, 2 per cent. of ammonia and 2 per cent. potash, or 10 per cent. available phosphoric acid, 2 per cent. ammonia and 2 per cent. potash, is the best material for fertilizing crops in Georgia, and therefore this should be used in preference to any one material.

Why should you be so extravagant in the use of your seed as to attempt to use them for fertilizing purposes when they contain only about 750 pounds of fertilizing material, and you can exchange a ton of these at almost any mill in Georgia at this time for 1,200 pounds of meal, which you can use either on your land or for feeding purposes.

Will the mills take the oil for their part and give the farmers back the meal and hulls?

On the present market for seed and prod-

## Simplex Sausage Seasoning

A New Pure Food Sausage Flavor  
ASK FOR INFORMATION TODAY  
HARRY HELLER & CO., CHICAGO

## Sterne & Son Co.

BROKERS EXCLUSIVELY

Stearine, Tallow, Grease  
Cotton-Seed Oil

DALLAS, TEX. CHICAGO, ILL.



ucts the mills will gladly make that exchange, and possibly give you back the lint, too, if you want it, reserving only the oil to cover the cost of manufacture and the profits. Of course, this condition does not prevail in all sections nor at all times, but such an exchange would be made by the mills in Georgia at this time.

In order to impress on you the necessity for properly handling your seed in your interest, as well as in that of the oil mills, I have arranged for a display of samples of products made from the seed and from the products of the seed. You will note that these articles consist of crude oil, cottonseed meal, cottonseed hulls and cottonseed linters. From the oil is produced a high grade salad and cooking oil. From these high grade oils are made substitutes for lard, butterine and oleomargarine, substitutes for butter. In refining the crude oil a refuse known as "soap stock" is extracted. This soap stock is converted into toilet and laundry soaps of great value. The meal, as you know, is used as stock food and fertilizer, and when mixed, as this sample shows, in proper proportions with phosphoric acid and potash, makes the best commercial fertilizer for any crop grown in Georgia. From the linters we manufacture mattresses and comforts or quilts, and gun cotton, a powerful explosive, is also made from this product.

From high grade cottonseed oil is now made cottonseed oil emulsion for medicinal purposes, which I am assured by reputable physicians is better than cod liver oil so extensively used in the treatment of patients suffering from pulmonary troubles. It is said that a large percentage of people who need cod liver oil are unable to take it, as it is not palatable, while with the cottonseed oil emulsion the case is different. No patient has ever been found who could not digest and immensely benefit by the use of cottonseed oil preparations.

In the early days refined cottonseed oil was objected to on account of its acrid taste or flavor. This sample of oil which I show you entirely removes any such objection in the use of the oil, either for cooking purposes or for salads. I show you alongside of it a guaranteed pure sample of imported olive oil. In appearance the two samples are very similar, and in use no actual difference will be noticed. It is said that some years ago the olive growers of California endeavored to have a government tax put on cottonseed oil because consumers were becoming so accustomed to its flavor that in a short time they would consider the olive oil adulterated.

Recently the Olive Growers' Association of California published a vicious attack on cottonseed oil. Sam Jones used to say it was the "hit dog that howled." The animus of the California publication shows that somebody has been hit and hit hard, and it also shows that the manufacturers of cottonseed oil must expect this sort of attack and must hold up the product to its present high standard. The farmers can greatly help in this work by careful handling of the seed, which insures to the consumer of the oil an absolutely pure, sweet, wholesome and perfect product. If this is done we need never fear competition with the olive growers.

Olive oil has been made since the time when "the mind of men runneth not to the contrary," while the manufacture of cottonseed oil in this country is scarcely a generation old, but its production now about equals the entire production of olive oil. If it did not possess the great merit and virtue that it does the development of the industry could not have increased so rapidly.

After producing the cotton crop the Southern farmer grows on the same land, with the aid of the oil mills, about one-half as much oil per acre as the Spanish olive oil grower,

and in addition produces three other important products, all having valuable uses; viz., meal, hulls and linters. The value of the seed and products of cottonseed per acre is, therefore, equal to about the value per acre of the olive crop. The mills have, therefore, taken the by-product of cotton and with it alone increased the productive capacity of the cotton lands in the South by as much as the total productive capacity of the olive growers.

To further develop the cottonseed oil industry it is necessary for the mills to have the strongest possible co-operation of the farmers and producers of the seed. The margin of profit to the crude mill is very small. This can only be increased as higher values obtain for cottonseed products; therefore, you should purchase practically all of the products made in this State. The crude mill can ship its oil to the manufacturers of the refined oil, have it refined and returned to him, and you can buy it in place of other commodities which you are now using. You can doubtless use in Georgia for cooking and salad oils almost the entire production of oil in the State. You can and you should use every pound of cottonseed meal and hulls produced here, and you can also use the soaps for either toilet or laundry purposes, and you need every mattress and every quilt that the entire linter production would turn out. If, therefore, you will turn your trade and your influence to the use of cottonseed products, you will be helping yourselves while helping your manufacturing industries.

#### MORRIS MINIMIZES FIRE LOSS.

Morris & Company have suffered very little interruption of business as a result of the fire which damaged the handsome new Kansas City plant. Almost the usual amount of killing has been done at Kansas City, and the St. Joseph plant has increased its output to take care of the situation while rebuilding operations are carried on.

#### NEW HIDE DISINFECTION ORDER.

(Concluded from page 33.)

dried after soaking for forty days in a strong solution of lime (T. D. 15,648 and T. D. 15,753) and except abattoir hides the product of Sweden, Norway and Great Britain (T. D. 20,582) and hides taken from American cattle killed in lairages in Great Britain, in all cases where the invoices are not accompanied by the proper certificates of disinfection issued by the American consular officers in the district from which such hides are imported, and the disinfection of such hides in this country, or storage of the same in general order warehouse will not be permitted, as the passage of diseased hides through the country or storage with other goods would tend to the dissemination of cattle disease in the United States.

Looking for a good job? Watch page 48.

**For PACKING HOUSES**



**MASTIC FLOORS**  
fully meet the requirements  
of the **MEAT INSPECTION LAW.**

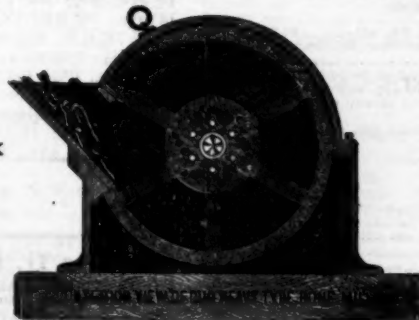
**SANITARY  
NOISELESS  
WATERPROOF**

**STANDARD ASPHALT & RUBBER CO.**  
944 First National Bank Building  
**CHICAGO**

115 Broadway 1711 Union Bank Bldg. 504 Scarritt St.  
NEW YORK PITTSBURG KANSAS CITY

## USE WILLIAMS GRINDERS!

For  
Reducing  
**GREEN,  
STEAM  
or JUNK**  
**BONE**  
Also  
**Tankage**



For  
Reducing  
**BEEF SCRAP  
OYSTER AND  
CLAM**  
**Shells**  
or  
**Any Poultry  
Food  
Material**

Write for Catalogue No. 8.  
**THE WILLIAMS PATENT CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.**  
Works ST. LOUIS, MO. Sales Dept., Old Colony Bldg., CHICAGO

**W. J. GIBSON & CO..**  
Postal Telegraph Bldg. - - - CHICAGO.  
**TALLOW, GREASE, STEARINE,  
COTTON SEED OIL.**  
Blood, Tankage, Bones, Hoofs, Horns, Crack-  
lings, Glue Stock and all Packing  
House Products.  
Our Prices are Up to Date.

## CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

## RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Jan. 27....	19,757	1,068	35,000	15,900
Tuesday, Jan. 28....	5,159	1,200	32,530	15,648
Wednesday, Jan. 29....	23,458	1,438	61,620	19,771
Thursday, Jan. 30....	7,043	1,005	42,952	9,042
Friday, Jan. 31....	2,208	245	23,820	2,376
Saturday, Feb. 1....	311	50	20,181	2,736
Total last week....	57,090	8,000	219,439	65,473
Previous week....	74,067	9,335	250,320	58,243
Cor. week 1907....	59,989	9,109	198,908	76,019
Cor. week 1906....	56,985	8,815	180,261	68,376

## SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Jan. 27....	7,555	20	6,155	2,892
Tuesday, Jan. 28....	4,388	5	3,232	4,024
Wednesday, Jan. 29....	6,465	65	7,511	3,285
Thursday, Jan. 30....	7,340	102	9,009	6,452
Friday, Jan. 31....	4,423	83	8,413	1,805
Saturday, Feb. 1....	250	61	4,949	143
Total last week....	30,660	336	39,519	18,601
Previous week....	35,609	606	41,234	15,609
Cor. week 1907....	28,491	414	28,764	12,643
Cor. week 1906....	28,539	341	64,434	29,436

## CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to date.....	387,334	29,457	1,175,159	334,000
Year ago.....	319,540	30,912	834,649	422,812
Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:				
Week ending Feb. 1.....			729,000	
Week previous.....			832,000	
Year ago.....			578,000	
Two years ago.....			530,000	
Total to date.....	4,045,000			
Same period, 1907.....	2,719,000			
Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City), as follows:				
Week Feb. 1, 1908.....	143,500	533,700	144,900	
Week ago.....	177,700	611,800	119,000	
Year ago.....	164,600	457,400	171,200	
Two years ago.....	151,400	407,400	192,600	
Total year to date.....	734,900	2,602,700	600,900	
Same period, 1907.....	835,900	1,828,000	834,800	

## CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week ending Feb. 1:				
Armour & Co.....			46,100	
Swift & Co.....			29,500	
Anglo-American.....			12,000	
Boyd-Lambham.....			10,400	
H. Moore & Co.....			8,200	
Continental P. Co.....			8,600	
Hammond & Co.....			13,100	
Morris & Co.....			6,100	
Robert & Oake.....			23,600	
Western Packing Co.....			9,100	
Omaha Packing Co.....			18,200	
Other packers.....			18,900	
Total.....			186,900	
Week ago.....			228,700	
Year ago.....			178,400	
Two years ago.....			180,000	
Total for year to date.....			673,700	

## WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week Feb. 1, 1908....	\$5.25	\$4.35	\$5.00	\$6.85
Previous week.....	5.25	4.23	4.80	6.75
Year ago.....	5.25	6.90	5.20	7.30
Two years ago.....	4.90	5.61	4.90	8.85
Three years ago.....	4.60	4.77	5.20	7.10

## CATTLE.

Good to prime steers.....	\$5.50@6.25
Fair to good steers.....	5.00@5.50
Inferior to plain steers.....	4.00@5.00
Plain to fancy yearlings.....	5.00@5.85
Plain to fancy cows.....	5.00@5.60
Plain to fancy heifers.....	3.75@5.25
Fair to choice feeders.....	3.50@4.75
Common to choice stockers.....	2.25@3.50
Good cutting and fair beef cows.....	2.00@2.75
Canners.....	1.50@2.25
Common to choice bulls.....	2.25@4.05
Calves, common to fair.....	4.00@6.00
Calves, good to fancy.....	5.75@7.00

## HOGS.

Heavy packing sows, 250 lbs. and up.....	\$4.20@4.30
Mixed packers and barrow tops, 225 lbs. and up.....	4.25@4.40
Choice to prime heavy shipping barrows.....	4.35@4.37 1/2
Light barrow butchers, 200 lbs. and up.....	4.35@4.45
Choice to light barrows and smooth sows, 150 and 200 lbs.....	4.20@4.35
Rough sows and coarse stags, 300 to 400 lbs.....	2.75@3.40
Throw-outs, all weights.....	2.50@4.00
Pigs, 60 to 90 lbs.....	3.50@3.75
Pigs, 90 to 135 lbs.....	3.75@4.20

## SHEEP.

Good to prime wethers.....	\$5.00@5.50
Fair to good wethers.....	4.00@5.00
Fair to prime ewes.....	3.50@5.50
Fair to good native lambs.....	5.75@6.50
Good to fancy native lambs.....	6.50@7.15
Fed wethers.....	4.00@5.40
Fed lambs.....	6.50@7.15
Feeding lambs.....	4.25@6.75
Cull lambs.....	4.50@6.00
Bucks and stags.....	3.50@5.00
Yearlings.....	5.00@6.50
Breeding ewes.....	8.90@5.10

## CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

## Range of Prices.

## SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1908.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	\$12.25	\$12.25	\$12.05	\$12.07 1/2
July.....	12.50	12.50	12.37 1/2	12.37 1/2
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	7.65	7.70	7.65	7.67 1/2
July.....	7.80	7.80	7.77 1/2	7.80
September.....	8.00	8.00	7.92 1/2	7.92 1/2
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	6.57 1/2	6.60	6.55	6.55
July.....	6.77 1/2	6.80	6.75	6.75
September.....	7.00	7.00	6.97 1/2	6.97 1/2

## MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1908.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	12.07 1/2	12.12 1/2	11.95	12.00
July.....	12.37 1/2	12.37 1/2	12.25	12.30
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	7.67 1/2	7.67 1/2	7.55	7.55
July.....	7.80	7.80	7.67 1/2	7.67 1/2
September.....	7.92 1/2	7.92 1/2	7.85	7.82 1/2
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	6.50	6.60	6.50	6.52 1/2
July.....	6.75	6.80	6.72 1/2	6.72 1/2

## TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1908.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	12.02 1/2	12.25	11.90	12.20
July.....	12.30	12.52 1/2	12.17 1/2	12.50
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	7.55	7.67 1/2	7.50	7.67 1/2
July.....	7.72 1/2	7.82 1/2	7.65	7.82 1/2
September.....	7.80	7.95	7.80	7.92 1/2
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	6.55	6.67 1/2	6.50	6.67 1/2
July.....	6.75	6.90	6.72 1/2	6.90

## WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1908.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	12.30	12.40	12.10	12.12 1/2
July.....	12.60	12.72 1/2	12.42 1/2	12.42 1/2
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	7.77 1/2	7.77 1/2	7.60	7.60
July.....	7.92 1/2	7.92 1/2	7.75	7.75
September.....	8.00	8.00	7.90	7.90
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	6.75	6.77 1/2	6.62 1/2	6.65
July.....	6.97 1/2	7.00	6.87 1/2	6.87 1/2

## THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1908.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	12.12	12.15	12.02	12.07
July.....	12.40	12.42	12.35	12.37
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	7.62	7.62	7.55	7.57
July.....	7.75	7.75	7.70	7.70
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	6.65	6.65	6.57	6.57
July.....	6.87	6.87	6.82	6.82

## FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1908.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	12.00	12.02	11.97	12.00
July.....	12.30	12.35	12.27	12.30
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	7.52	7.55	7.47	7.52
July.....	7.65	7.67	7.62	7.65
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	6.55	6.57	6.52	6.52
July.....	6.75	6.80	6.75	6.77

\*Bid. \*Asked.

## CHICAGO PROVISION LETTER.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from C. D. Forsyth &amp; Co.)

Chicago, Feb. 5.—We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave., 7%; 12@14 ave., 7%; 14@16 ave., 7%; 18@20 ave., 7% @ 7 1/2%; green picnics, 5@6 ave., 5% @ 5 1/2%; 6@8 ave., 5 1/2%; 8@10 ave., 5 1/2%; 10@12 ave., 5 1/2%; green New York shoulders, 10 @ 12 ave., 5 1/2%; 12@14 ave., 5 1/2%; green skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 8% @ 8 1/2%; 18@20 ave., 8% @ 8 1/2%; No. 1 S. P. hams, 8@10 ave., 7%; 10@12 ave., 7%; 12@14 ave., 7%; 14@16 ave., 7 1/4%; 18@20 ave., 7%; No. 2 S. P. hams, 10@12 ave., 7; 12@14 ave., 6 1/2%; 14@16 ave., 6%; No. 1 S. P. skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 7 1/4% @ 8; 18@20 ave., 7 1/4% @ 8; 20@22 ave., 7 1/4% @ 8; 22@24 ave., 7 1/2% @ 7 3/4%; 24@26 ave., 7 1/4%; 26@28 ave., 7; No. 1 S. P. picnics, 5@6 ave., 6 1/4%; 6@7 ave., 6; 6@8 ave., 5 1/2%; 8@10 ave., 5 1/2%; 10@12 ave., 5%; No. 1 S. P. New York shoulders, 8@10 ave., none; 10@12 ave., none; 12@14 ave., none; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 ave., 8 1/2%; 8@10 ave., 8 1/4%; 10@12 ave., 8.

Prices on S. P. meats are all loose, f. o. b. Chicago.

## CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote flat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade, etc.

Native Rib Roast.....	16	230
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	16	230
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	16	235
Native Pot Roasts.....	8	310
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	10	312 1/2
Beef Stew.....	8	210
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	8	210
Corned Rumps, Native.....	8	210
Corned Ribs.....	8	210
Corned Steaks.....	10	312 1/2
Round Steaks.....	10	312 1/2
Shoulder Steaks.....	8	210
Shoulder Roasts.....	8	210
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	8	210
Roiled Roast.....	10	312 1/2

## Lamb.

Hind Quarters, Spring Lamb.....	\$2.25
Fore Quarters, Spring Lamb.....	1.50
Hind Quarters.....	1.25
Fore Quarters.....	1.25
Legs, fancy.....	.18
Stew.....	.08@10
Shoulders.....	.12
Chops, Ribs and Loin.....	.25
Chops, Frenched.....	.15 each

## Mutton.

Legs.....	14	210
Stew.....	8	210
Shoulders.....	10	310
Hind Quarters.....	12 1/2	310
Fore Quarters.....	10	310
Rib and Loin Chops.....	20	310

## Pork.

Pork Loin.....	10	310
Pork Chops.....	10	310
Pork Shoulders.....	20	310
Pork Tenderloins.....	9	310
Pork Butts.....	7	310
Spare Ribs.....	7	310
Blades.....	7	310
Hocks.....	7	310
Pigs' Heads.....	6	310
Leaf Lard.....	10	310

## Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	14	210
Fore Quarters.....	10	310
Legs.....	16	310
Breasts.....	8	210
Shoulders.....	10	310
Cutlets.....	20	310
Rib and Loin Chops.....	16	310

## Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	4	210
Tallow.....	3	210
Mixed Rose and Tallow.....	1	210
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	12	314
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacona).....	70	380

## SOUTH WATER STREET MARKETS.

## Live Poultry.

Chickens—Spring.....	211
Turkeys.....	210
Fowls.....	211
Roosters.....	210
Ducks.....	210
Geese, per dozen.....	\$5.00@7.00

## Dressed Poultry.

Turkeys.....	15	216
Chickens.....	10	211
Ducks.....	10	211
Geese.....	9	210
Roosters.....	7	210

## Veal.

Choice.....	8	210
Good.....	7	210
Medium.....	6	210
Coarse, heavy.....	4 1/2	514
Coarse, small.....	3 1/2	414

## Dressed Beef.

Ribs, No. 1.....	14 1/2
Ribs, No. 2.....	12 1/2
Ribs, No. 3.....	7
Loin, No. 1.....	16 1/2
Loin, No. 2.....	14 1/2
Loin, No. 3.....	8 1/2
Rounds, No. 1.....	8 1/2



## CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

## WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS

## Carcass Beef.

Good Native Steers	@ 9%
Western Steers	@ 8
Native Steers, Medium	@ 9
Helpers, Good	@ 8 1/2
Cows	@ 8
Hind Quarters, Choice	@ 10 1/2
Fore Quarters, Choice	@ 9 1/2

## Beef Cuts.

Steer Chucks	@ 7
Cow Chucks	@ 6
Boneless Chucks	@ 5 1/2
Medium Plates	@ 4 1/2
Steer Plates	@ 5 1/2
Cow Rounds	@ 7 1/2
Steer Rounds	@ 8 1/2
Cow Loins, Medium	@ 12 1/2
Steer Loins, Heavy	@ 12 1/2
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	@ 22
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	@ 20
Strip Loins	@ 9
Striplin Butts	@ 11
Shoulder Clods	@ 8
Rolls	@ 11
Rump Butts	@ 7 1/2
Trimming	@ 4 1/2
Shank	@ 4
Cow Ribs, Heavy	@ 12
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	@ 8
Steer Ribs, Light	@ 13
Steer Ribs, Heavy	@ 14
Loin Ends, steer-native	@ 11 1/2
Loin Ends, cow	@ 10
Hanging Tenderloins	@ 5
Flank Steak	@ 10

## Beef Offal.

Livers	@ 4 1/2
Hearts	@ 4
Tongues	@ 12
Sweetbreads	@ 16
Ox Tail, per lb.	@ 6
Fresh Tripe, plain	@ 2 1/2
Brains	@ 5
Kidneys, each	@ 5
Brains	@ 5

## Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	@ 7 1/2
Light Carcass	@ 6 1/2
Good Carcass	@ 11
Good Saddles	@ 13
Medium Racks	@ 9 1/2
Good Racks	@ 10

## Veal Offal.

Brains, each	@ 5 1/2
Sweetbreads	@ 50
Pickles	@ 25
Heads, each	@ 10

## Lamb.

Medium Caul	@ 11
Good Caul	@ 11 1/2
Round Dressed Lamb	@ 13 1/2
Saddles Caul	@ 13
R. D. Lamb Saddle	@ 14
Caul Lamb Racks	@ 9 1/2
R. D. Lamb Racks	@ 10 1/2
Lamb Prices, per pair	@ 10
Lamb Tongues, each	@ 8
Lamb Kidneys, each	@ 2

## Mutton.

Medium Sheep	@ 9 1/2
Good Sheep	@ 10 1/2
Medium Saddle	@ 10 1/2
Good Saddle	@ 11 1/2
Medium Racks	@ 9
Good Racks	@ 9 1/2
Mutton Legs	@ 11
Mutton Stew	@ 7
Mutton Loins	@ 10 1/2
Sheep Tongues, each	@ 8
Sheep Heads, each	@ 10

## Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	@ 9 1/2
Pork loins	@ 7 1/2
Leaf Lard	@ 8
Tenderloins	@ 10
Spare Ribs	@ 5 1/2
Butts	@ 6
Hocks	@ 5
Trimming	@ 5
Tails	@ 3 1/2
Pigs' Feet	@ 3
Pigs' Heads	@ 4
Blade Bones	@ 5
Cheek Meat	@ 5 1/2
Hog Plucks	@ 5 1/2
Neck Bones	@ 3
Skinned Shoulders	@ 2
Pork Hearts	@ 3
Pork Kidneys	@ 3 1/2
Pork Tongues	@ 7
Rib Bones	@ 3 1/2
Tail Bones	@ 4
Brains	@ 5
Backfat	@ 7
Hams	@ 8
Cases	@ 10 1/2
Bellies	@ 10 1/2
Shoulders	@ 6 1/2

## SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	@ 6 1/2
Bologna, larger, long, round and cloth	@ 6 1/2
Choice Bologna	@ 7 1/2

Viennas	@ 8
Frankfurters	@ 8
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	@ 7
Tongue	@ 9
White Tongue	@ 9 1/2
Minced Sausage	@ 9 1/2
Prepared Sausage	@ 9
New England Sausage	@ 10
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	@ 9
Special Compressed Ham	@ 9
Berliner Sausage	@ 9 1/2
Boneless Sausage	@ 9 1/2
Oxford Sausage	@ 13 1/2
Polish Sausage	@ 8
Garlic	@ 8
Smoked Sausage	@ 8
Farm Sausage	@ 12
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	@ 9
Pork Sausage, short link	@ 9 1/2
Special Prepared Sausage	@ 8 1/2
Boneless Pigs' Feet	@ 7
Hams, Bologna	@ 8

## Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C. Medium Dry	@ 18
German Salami, Medium Dry	@ 15 1/2
Holsteiner	@ 11 1/2
Mettwurst, New	@ 11
Farmer	@ 12 1/2
Italian Salami, New	@ 19
Monarque Cervelat	@ 16

## Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Sausage, 1-50	\$4.00
Smoked Sausage, 2-20	3.50
Bologna, 1-50	3.50
Bologna, 2-20	3.00
Frankfurt, 1-50	4.00
Frankfurt, 2-20	3.50

## VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$8.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	5.00
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	10.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	14.00
Lamb Tongue, Short Cut, barrels	34.00

## CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz. to case	Per doz. \$1.45
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	2.50
4 lbs., 1 doz. to case	5.25
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case	8.00
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	18.50

## EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	Per doz. \$2.25
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	3.25
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	6.50
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	11.50
16-oz. jars, 1/4 doz. in box	22.00
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	1.75 per lb.

## BARBELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200 lb. bbls.	@ 18.00
Plate Beef	@ 12.00
Extra Mess Beef	@ 11.00
Prime Mess Beef	@ 11.50
Beef Hams	@ 13.00
Rump Butts	@ 13.50
Mess Pork	@ 15.00
Clear Fat Backs	@ 16.00
Family Back Pork	@ 16.00
Rean Pork	@ 12.00

## LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes	@ 10
Lard, substitutes, tes	@ 9 1/2
Lard, compound	@ 7 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal. in barrels	@ 45
Barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces; half barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 to 1 c. over tierces	

## BUTTERINE.

Nos. 1 to 6, natural color	@ 12 @ 17
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## DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)

Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.	@ 9 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.	@ 9
Rib Bellies, 12@14 avg.	@ 8 1/2
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.	@ 8 1/2
Regular Plates	@ 7 1/2
Short Clears	@ 7
Butts	@ 6 1/2
Bacon meats, 1/4 c. to 1/2 c. more	

## WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	@ 11
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	@ 11
Skinned Hams	@ 8 1/2
Cases, 4@6 lbs., avg.	@ 8 1/2
Cases, 6@12 lbs., avg.	@ 8 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs., avg.	@ 8 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@ 18
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 5@6 avg.	@ 12 1/2
Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.	@ 14 1/2
English Bacon, wide, 12@14 avg.	@ 14
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12, strip, 4@6 avg.	@ 10 1/2
Dried Beef Seta	@ 18 1/2
Dried Beef Insides	@ 18 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	@ 18 1/2
Dried Beef Outsides	@ 18 1/2
Regular Balled Hams	@ 14
Smoked Hams	@ 15
Boiled Cakes	@ 15 1/2
Cooked Loin Rolls	@ 15 1/2
Cooked Balled Shoulders	@ 15

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

## F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	@ 14
Export Rounds	@ 18
Middles, per set	@ 36
Beef bungs, per piece	@ 5
Hog casings, as packed	@ 22
Hog casings, free of salt	@ 45
Hog middles, per set	@ 9
Hog bungs, export	@ 13
Hog bungs, large mediums	@ 7 1/2
Hog bungs, prime	@ 8
Hog bungs, narrow	@ 2 1/2
Imported wide sheep casings	@ 55
Imported medium wide sheep casings	@ 50
Imported medium sheep casings	@ 70
Beef weasands	@ 5 1/2
Beef bladders, medium	@ 1
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@ 18
Hog stomachs, per piece	@ 4

## FERTILIZERS.

Dried Blood, per unit	\$2.55 @ 2.60
Hoof meal, per unit	@ 2.45
Concent. tankage, 15% per unit	@ 2.45
Ground tankage, 12%	\$2.50 @ 2.55 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11% per unit	2.45 @ 2.47 1/2 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 10% per unit	2.42 1/2 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 8 and 35%	2.50 @ 19.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	@ 25.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	@ 18.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	@ 50c.

## HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1 65@70 lbs. average	\$275.00
Horns, black, per ton	25.00
Horns, striped, per ton	30.00
Horns, white, per ton	35.00
Flat shin bones, 35 to 47 lbs. ave. ton	32.50
Round shin bones, 35 to 40 lbs. ave. ton	32.50
Round shin bones, 40 to 52 lbs. ave. ton	77.50
Long thigh bones, 50 to 95 lbs. ave. ton	100.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton	25.00

## LARDS.

Prime steam, cash	@ 77.3 1/2
Prime steam, loose	@ 78.75
Compound	@ 78
Leaf	@ 7 1/2

## STEARINES.

Prime oleo	@ 7 1/2
Oleo No. 2	@ 7 1/2
Mutton	@ 7 1/2
Tallow	@ 7 1/2
Grease	@ 7 1/2

## OILS.

Lard oil, extra, winter strained, tierces	@ 60
Extra No. 1 lard oil	@ 48
No. 1 lard oil	@ 45
No. 2 lard oil	@ 42
Oleo oil, extra	@ 9 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	@ 9
Oleo stock	@ 7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Neatfoot oil, pure, bbls.	@ 55
Acidless tallow oil, bbls.	@ 53
Corn oil, loose	@ 4.10

## TALLOW.

Edible	@ 6
Prime city	@ 5 1/2
Choice country	@ 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Packers' prime	@ 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Packers' No. 1	@ 5 @ 5 1/2
Packers' No. 2	@ 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Renderers' No. 1	@ 4 1/2 @ 5

## GREASES.

White, choice	@ 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
White, "A"	@ 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
White, "B"	@ 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Bone	@ 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
House	@ 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Yellow	@ 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Brown	@ 3 1/2 @ 4
Glue Stock	@ 4 1/2
Neatfoot Stock	@ 4 1/2
Garbage Grease	@ 3 1/2

## COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	@ 37 @ 38
P. S. Y., soap grade	@ 36 1/2 @ 37
Soap, bbls., concn., 42@45% P. A.	@ 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Soap Stock, bbls., reg. 50% P. A.	@ 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2

## COOPERAGE.

Tierces	1.65 @ 1.72 1/2
Barrels, ash	1.17 1/2 @ 1.20
Barrels, oak	1.45 @ 1.47 1/2

## CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpeter	@ 4 @ 5
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	@ 7 1/2
Borax	@ 4 1/2 @ 5
White, clarified	@ 4 1/2
Plantation, granulated	@ 4 1/2
Yellow, clarified	@ 4
Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 225 lbs.	\$2.25
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	2.45
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.25
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.25
Casing salt, bbls., 550 lbs., 2x@3x	1.10

## LOUIS A. HOWARD &amp; CO

Dealers  
Office, Postal Telegraph Building  
Warehouse, Union Stock Yards  
ChicagoTALLOW LARD OIL CRACKLINGS  
GREASE NEATFOOT OIL  
STEARINES TALLOW OIL  
BONNES FERTILIZERS  
HOUSEHOLD HORNS  
IF YOU WISH TO SELL, WRITE US

# LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

## CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Globe Commission Company.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Feb. 5.

The receipts of cattle have been very moderate this week, and trading was done on a higher basis. The steer market was 10@15c. higher on all grades Monday, and a good clearance was made—19,000 cattle—just about met the requirements of the buyers. Top cattle went at \$6.10, while the medium to good kinds sold from \$5.25@5.75. The demand seems to be better for the medium to pretty good kinds than it is on the choice grades. Buyers seem to have limited orders for these choice cattle, while they appear to have abundant orders for the medium to pretty good kinds. Light to fair kinds of steers are also in good demand, both from local buyers and outside butchers. Tuesday's market was about steady with Monday, and when 19,000 was reported for to-day, everyone expected that the market would be much better, but the weather was very mean, pouring down rain all day, and trains very late. The demand was good early for the good kinds of cattle, which sold 10c. higher, but along toward noon prices were a shade lower. Over 500 cars were reported back at 12 o'clock, and a great many of the late arrivals will be carried over until to-morrow. Butcher stock of all descriptions selling 15@25c. higher for the week. The demand is especially good for these good cows and heifers, which are selling at the high point during the past four months. Common and medium kinds of cows and heifers are arriving in moderate supply, and the demand is also good from everywhere. Bologna bulls are selling to good advantage, all the way from \$3.25@3.75; choice export bulls up as high as \$4.50@4.65. The best grades of stockers and feeders are selling at the high point of the year. Anything with weight and quality will bring up around \$4.35@4.75; medium stockers and feeders from \$3.50@3.75; common, light and medium kinds, \$3@3.50.

The hog run has been moderate, and there has not been much change in prices. The market started off this morning 10@15c. higher, but at the close 10c. off the early advance was lost. Top hogs to-day sold at \$4.65, with the bulk from \$4.40 to \$4.60. There were lots of good hogs offered for sale on the market to-day, and this accounts for bulk of the sales averaging so high. It is very hard to predict what the future will bring forth in this hog market, but we are not very bullish on the situation, and feel that the bulk will sell around \$4.50 during February.

Sheep and lambs off 15@25c. per cwt. from Monday's best time. The run is not excessive, but packers seem to have no urgent orders for them, and it is evident that the outlet for the finished product is not as good as could reasonably be expected under the light receipts.

## KANSAS CITY

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 7.

**CATTLE.**—Receipts this week, 38,300; last week, 38,400; same week last year, 42,600. All kinds of cattle have made gains this week; cows and heifers in the lead with an advance of 15@25c.; light steers, 10@20c. higher; heavy steers strong to 10c. higher; top steers, \$5.65, a fair number at \$5.20@5.55; bulk, \$4.80@5.25; cows, \$3@4.65; heifers, \$3.50@5; bulls, \$2.75@4.25; best veals, \$6. Quarantine supply liberal, nearly all fed steers, 900@1,150 pounds, at \$4.10@4.75; a few good heavy steers at \$5@5.10. Stockers and feeders, 10@15c. higher.

**HOGS.**—Receipts this week, 87,500; last week, 92,800; same week last year, 56,700. Average prices for this week show an advance over last week, but the market to-day

is practically the same as a week ago; top, \$4.50; bulk, \$4.20@4.45. Average weight is less than heretofore; more light and highly mixed loads are included and discrimination against inferior stuff has been marked. Pigs are lower than a week ago, at \$3.50@4.

**SHEEP.**—Receipts this week, 31,100; last week, 31,700; same week last year, 32,200. Strength has been the dominating feature in the mutton market this week; the demand is keen for mature offerings, and feeder buyers took a good number of half-fat stuff. Good lambs bring \$6.50@6.90; light yearlings, \$5.00@6.25; wethers, \$5@5.50; ewes, \$4.60@5.

**HIDES** are strong; green salted, 3½@6c.; bulls, 3½@5c.; uncured, 1c. less; dry flint butcher, 10@13c.; dry salt, 8c.; glue, 6c.; sheep pelts, 10c.; green, 35c.@\$1.25.

Packers' purchases this week were:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Amer. D. B. & P. Co.	665		
Armour	4,728	23,943	7,208
Cudahy	3,505	15,670	2,145
Fowler	1,527		2,434
Morris	4,216	13,509	2,440
Ruddy	660		
Schwarzschild	4,273	11,558	3,708
Swift	3,788	18,083	5,928

## OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, So. Omaha, Feb. 4.

Cattle values declined slightly last week in the face of comparatively moderate supplies, but with a still further falling off in receipts this week the trend of values has been firmer all along the line, the two days' advance amounting to 10@15c. Buyers are not hankering after the heavy cattle, however and while good, light and medium weight steers usually find a ready sale, the heavier grades are slow and more or less uncertain. This is largely due to the unsatisfactory condition of the export trade. Prices range from \$3.75 to \$5.50 for common to choice beefs, the bulk of the 1,050 to 1,300-pound beefs selling around \$4.50@5. In cows and heifers the range is from \$2 to \$4.40, with fair to good butcher and beef grades very largely at \$3@3.75. Business in stockers and feeders has been reasonably active and prices have held up in good shape, the country demand being surprisingly good in the face of high-priced feed and the uncertain outlook for fat cattle prices. Common to prime feeders sell at a range of \$2.75@4.75, mostly around \$3.50@4.25. Feeder buyers are taking a good many of the short fed and warmed up cattle at better prices than the killers are willing to pay, some selling as high as \$4.50@5.10.

There have been no new or startling developments in the hog market and prices are only a shade lower than at this time last week. January receipts, 305,900 head, were the heaviest of any month in the history of the yards, and fully 100,000 heavier than a year ago. At the same time the average weight of the hogs was 233 pounds, or 11 pounds lighter than a year ago. Receipts show no sign of falling off, but the weight is decreasing right along, showing that farmers are not putting this high-priced corn into their hogs. All classes of buyers are paying a premium for the heavy hogs, while underweight stuff has to sell at a sharp discount. There were about 12,500 hogs here to-day, and the market held steady. Tops brought \$4.30, as against \$4.35 last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was at \$4.10@4.20, as against \$4.15@4.25 a week ago.

Sheep values are running pretty much the same as a week ago. Supplies are not at all heavy, and the demand holds up fairly well for all decent stock. A good many thin, half-fatted sheep and lambs are coming, but as these find a good outlet at the hands of feeder buyers there has been little opportunity for buyers to depress values.

Fat lambs are selling at \$6.50@6.85; yearlings, \$5.25@6; wethers, \$5@5.50, and ewes, \$4.75@5.

## ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 4.

The marketward movement of cattle has continued of moderate proportions, and while there has been no radical change in prices, the tendency of the market has been slightly firmer, and present prices can be conservatively quoted 10@15c. higher than at the low time last week. This week has been marked by the arrival of some of the best cattle ever seen on these yards, and they were quickly picked up by the Hammond Company at \$6.25, the price indicating that there is still an outlet at long figures for cattle that are strictly right. The bulk of steers now coming are of light to medium weight and lack finish. However, there is some improvement noted and to-day there were quite a number of offerings good enough to sell between \$5.10@5.50, although the bulk of dressed beef cattle are still selling below the \$5 mark. No material change is noted in the market for cows and heifers, and the same is true of the stocker and feeder trade.

Some falling off compared with two weeks ago is noted in the volume of hogs, and there is an inclination to strength noted in the markets. Hogs arriving at this market are still of very good quality, although there is rather large proportion of light weights found in mixed droves. If the country were to hold back its immature light weights it would undoubtedly strengthen the market a little as well as afford as good a lot of medium and heavy hogs that are ever seen. Top prices to-day for fancy heavy weights were \$4.45, and the bulk of all weights sold between \$4.25@4.40. The proportion of light weights is causing rather an unusually wide spread in prices at this point.

The movement of sheep continues light for the season of the year. The Colorado contingent is now due, but there have been very few coming forward as yet. Bearing out the statements of feeders that owing to the lateness at which feed lots were filled, the bulk of the crop from that section will be later than usual. Prices have not changed materially during the last week.

## NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO FEBRUARY 3, 1908.

	Beef.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	3,271	—	749	12,793	23,099
Sixtieth street	2,643	50	2,264	12,303	—
Fortieth street	—	—	—	—	23,551
Lehigh Valley	5,147	—	835	14,925	—
Weehawken	877	—	—	972	—
West Shore	1,980	—	—	—	—
Scattering	—	64	138	35	5,100
Totals	13,918	114	3,976	41,028	51,750
Totals last week	14,433	110	4,114	30,823	51,984

## WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. Georgie	443	—	—
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. Mesaba	350	—	1,000
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. St. Louis	—	—	1,300
J. Shamberg & Son, Ss. Georgie	440	1,011	—
J. Shamberg & Son, Ss. Mesaba	344	—	—
J. Shamberg & Son, Ss. Mohawk	150	—	—
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Georgie	—	—	3,500
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Adriatic	—	—	1,650
Morris Beef Co., Ss. St. Louis	—	—	1,100
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Adriatic	—	—	2,650
Armour & Co., Ss. St. Louis	—	—	1,500
Total exports	1,727	1,011	11,900
Total exports last week	1,074	1,001	14,850

## MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO FEB. 3, 1908.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Exports from—			
New York	1,727	1,011	11,900
Boston	3,766	—	5,940
Philadelphia	630	—	700
Portland	1,729	—	—
St. John	482	—	—
Exports to—			
London	2,372	—	11,490
Liverpool	5,812	1,011	7,050
Antwerp	150	—	—
Totals to all ports	6,334	1,011	18,540
Totals to all ports last week	9,917	1,001	21,760



**HOG MARKETS, FEB. 7.**

July, 39 $\frac{3}{4}$ @40c.; September, 40@40 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; October, 38@40c. Sales 100 bbls. July, 39 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. Immediately after "call" sales 600 bbls. July at 39 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

### Tallow

Offerings of New York city well sold up; 5½c. would be further paid, in instances, and is declined for one lot. Melters await developments of demands, and tone of English markets, in consideration, as well, of their small supplies. Chicago has sold No. 1 city at 4½c., and offers prime packers at 5½c.

**Oleo Stearine.**

Last sale (yesterday) in New York at 7¼c., at which the market stands fairly steady.

Western steam, \$7.55@7.60; city steam, \$7.25; refined, Continent, tes., \$8.10; do, South America, tes., \$8.85; kegs, at \$10.15; compound, \$7@7.25.

**LIVERPOOL**

Liverpool, Feb. 7.—Beef, extra India mess, 90s.; pork, prime mess, Western, 78s. 9d.; shoulders, 35s.; hams, short clear, 41s.; Cumberland cut, 38s.; do., short ribs, 41s. 6d.; long clear, 28@34 lbs., 40s.; do., 35@40 lbs., 39s. 6d.; backs, 39s.; bellies, 41s. 6d. Tallow, 28s. 3d. Turpentine, 28s. 3d. Rosin, common, 08s. 9d. Lard, spot, prime Western, tierces, at 38s. American refined, pails, 39s. 9d. Cheese, white, Canadian, 63s.; do., colored, 64s. Lard (Hamburg), American steam, 50 kilos, 39 marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 31s. Cottonseed oil, refined (Hull), 23s. 1½d. Linseed (London), La Plata, February and March, 39s.; Calcutta, April and June, no cable. Linseed oil (London), 23s. 3d. Petroleum, refined (London), 6 15-16d.

### OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

There is no change to report this week in the price of oleo. Business doing in same is of very fair volume and butterine business is good with domestic churners on account of the high price of butter. A large volume of business is doing in neutral lard on account of the unusually large difference in the price of this article and that of oleo oil. In fact, neutral lard business is extremely active. The export business in butter oils with Europe is light, but will be resumed when prices go to a level which the European buyers can pay.

**FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.**

### Provisions.

Hog prices about 5c. lower for the day sales slow; large supplies of the hogs at all packing points. Products markets further weakened in Chicago, under the pressure of accumulations and unsatisfactory rate of demands.

### Cottonseed Oil.

Hull (England) market further weakened.

1½d.; quoted 23s. 11½d. Linseed in London down 4½d.; La Plata 39s. With the recent decline in New York there is some

decline in New York there is, now, some desire to resell by foreign markets. New demands from the Mediterranean are slow. Other export inquiry of a dull order. There

All other Africa.....	014,191	208,741
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Total, gallons .....	39,512,863	\$16,949,14
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Exports of cottonseed oil-cake and meal

for the year were as follows:

Exported to:	Pounds.	Value.
United Kingdom	124 810 745	\$1 683.11

United Kingdom.....	28,802,447	377,83
Belgium .....	28,802,447	377,83

Denmark .....	513,176,320	0,413,14
France .....	17,459,008	208,94

Germany	395,411,358	5,131,86
Netherlands	55,102,127	699,59

Netherlands .....	35,163,191	486,56
Other countries.....	30,060,732	497,75

Total 1997	1,188,433,747	\$15,011.73
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Total, 1990.....	1,127,882,853	14,165,26
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W. M. McDonald, Boston, Mass.  
Denver Transfer & Warehouse Co., Denver, Colo.  
Enterprise Casing Co., San Francisco, Cal.,**

**McArthur, Wirth & Cooney, Syracuse, N. Y.  
H. H. Busch, St. Louis, Mo.  
Haisb Butcher Supply Co., Detroit, Mich.  
H. A. Barn Packers' Supply Co., Chicago.**

# Retail Section

## BUTCHERS AND ORGANIZATION.

President Charles H. Munkwitz, of the United Master Butchers' Association of the United States, last week sent out a letter to master butchers' organizations throughout the country, urging the retail trade to perfect its organization and take a more active interest in promoting the welfare of the trade at large. The letter was a lengthy one and was written in a vigorous style characteristic of this Milwaukee master butcher. He talked straight from the shoulder, and did not hesitate to point out where master butchers had failed in not standing together for mutual interests.

It was evident that President Munkwitz had studied to good advantage the remarkable success of the American Meat Packers' Association in the brief year and a quarter of its existence. He saw what the packers' organization had been able to accomplish, even in that short time, by united effort, and he saw no reason why retail butchers should not follow their example.

A good deal has been said about the wealth of the packing interests and the power they could exert. President Munkwitz sees no reason why the retailers should take second place in this regard. He does not think them weak as a class, either numerically or financially, and he very plainly intimates that if they have not accomplished what they should it is because they have not stuck together. He says:

In my opinion the meat packers in the first year of their organization have taught us a lesson from which we should profit. It may be argued that they have the money and to this I would reply, so have the master butchers. A conservative estimate shows that we outnumber the wholesalers nearly 200 to 1 and that the combined capital of the meat packers would not exceed \$200,000,000, while conservatively allowing \$3,000 for each of the 250,000 master butchers and grocery marketmen of the United States, gives us a total of \$750,000,000.

He might have added that there has been apparently too much of a tendency to spend the time "knocking" one another and the wholesalers, instead of getting together and working unitedly for the accomplishment of common ends. President Munkwitz's advice is right to the point and deserves the careful attention of the retail trade.

## LOCAL MEAT INSPECTORS BUSY.

The authorities of Lorain, Ohio, have started a vigorous campaign against all meat which has not the government stamp on it, or which has not passed the inspection of the local authorities. The inspector-in-charge has issued a statement to butchers that the only risk a butcher runs in getting diseased meat is through the farmer, or the person who butchers on a small scale. He states that all meat purchased that has a government inspection stamp on it will be found in good shape, and no butcher will run any risk in purchasing it. Any meat purchased and not inspected by a government or city inspector will place the butcher under a great risk.

The establishing of local inspection in Lorain marks the forging of another link in the chain of the cities which have been active in securing and enforcing local inspection.

## SELLING UNINSPECTED MEATS.

Richmond, Ind., butchers are getting stirred up over the declaration of some farmers who sell non-inspected meats in the city that they will continue to do so regardless of the ordinance. The farmers in defense of their position state that they feel their individual rights are being trampled on by the meat inspection regulations, and they are going to bring a test case to find out if the law is valid. Butchers who sell nothing but inspected meats are confident that the farmer meat dealers will "find out," all right.

## SAVINGS PLAN FOR SAUSAGE USERS.

A sausage manufacturer at Washington, D. C., had adopted a variation of the premium plan to attract trade to his product. He puts a 5-cent coupon in each package of his sausage, and a dollar's worth of these coupons will be exchanged for a check good for \$1 in opening a savings account at a certain trust company. His customers cannot fritter away their premiums, since they are good only for a savings account in a certain bank. He expects to make a great hit with this premium scheme.

## IN FAVOR OF SUNDAY CLOSING.

The Retail Butchers' Association, of Campbell County, Ohio, will try to compel the closing of all butcher shops in the county on Sunday, beginning the first Sunday in March. It has been decided that the Association will become active in the prosecution of all who fail to comply with the new rule. It is said, however, that most of the butchers in the county are strongly in favor of this wave of reform in regard to Sunday closing, which is sweeping the country.

## UTAH ASSOCIATION ELECTS.

The Butchers and Grocers' Association of Salt Lake City, Utah, have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, A. Hudson; first vice-president, F. H. Weight; second vice-president, S. W. Price; treasurer, Frank Castleton; board of directors, C. M. Lees, chairman; Bert Olson, L. M. Blackmarr, Tom Davis, J. R. Frame, C. J. Folgar and A. E. Braby.

## DEATH OF HOT SPRINGS BUTCHER.

George Merel, a veteran butcher of Hot Springs, Ark., died last Thursday morning at his home in that city at the age of 56. He had operated one of the leading retail markets of Hot Springs since 1893. He was born in Coblenz, Germany, and came to America at the age of eighteen, living in New York city until 1876.

Want a good man? Watch page 48.

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

The Central Meat Market at Petersburg, N. D., has been destroyed by fire.

The I. H. Marks Company of Walden, N. Y., has been incorporated to deal in beef, poultry, etc., with \$7,000 capital stock by I. H. Marks, 202 West 140th street; S. Werner and R. Werner of 2032 Fifth avenue, New York City.

E. Snodgrass, a meat merchant at Muncie, Ind., has filed a petition in bankruptcy.

George Schlund has purchased the Schneider meat market at Port Jervis, N. Y.

Frank Brothers' Beef Company of New York City, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$2,000 by L. Levy, Moses Frank and Nathan Frank.

E. H. Coble, a butcher of Troy, O., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of \$630 and assets of \$300.

John G. Adrien will move his meat market from Jackson, Mich., to Grand Rapids.

J. C. Bauman has purchased John Mock's meat market at Mansfield, O.

The death is reported of H. E. Hall, a pioneer butcher of Youngstown, O.

A. J. Woodmansee has sold his interest in the meat business at Hastings, Mich., to his partner, B. Olney.

The meat firm of Harris & Bennetheim at Freeport, Ill., is to be dissolved.

Louis Keene has purchased the interest of H. Johnson in the meat business of Johnson & Wallum at Onalaska, Wis.

Frank Klopfer, a meat dealer at Salem, O., has made an assignment.

D. W. Taylor has retired from the Thompson-Taylor Meat Company at Rockford, Ill.

Shroder & Hoover have opened a new meat market at Tiffin, O.

The provision store of Smith & Company at Truro, N. S., has been destroyed by fire.

Ferril Brothers have purchased the meat business of Gansel & Son at Glen Elder, Kas.

C. A. Ray has purchased the Parlor Meat Market at Muskogee, Okla.

S. D. Rankin has engaged in the meat business at Lawton, Okla.

J. T. Brewin has purchased the meat business of C. F. Tro at Kingfisher, Okla.

E. P. Barsness has sold out his grocery and meat business at Elbow Lake, Minn., to S. O. Barsness.

E. F. Klopfer has engaged in the meat business at Seattle, Wash.

H. F. Hooper has purchased the meat market of W. M. Hooper at Stevensville, Mont., and will move same into new quarters.

C. W. Westway has succeeded to the grocery and meat business of J. B. Hoffman at Portland, Ore.

The meat market of S. V. Williams at Tucumcari, N. M., has been destroyed by fire.

Anderson & Johnson have engaged in the grocery and meat business at Seattle, Wash.

The Vancouver Prince Rupert Meat Company has purchased the business of Woodrow & Williams at Vancouver, B. C.

Corbett & Chenoweth have opened a new butcher shop at Spokane, Wash.

The Carr & Sires Company, meat dealers at Spangle, Wash., has dissolved, and H. H. Schaefer has withdrawn.

John Fostel has purchased the C. O. D. Market at Spokane, Wash.

The Pavilion Market Company has been incorporated at Portland, Ore.

Druschel Brothers have disposed of their butcher shop at Portland, Ore., to John Wallgren.

Knauf & May have succeeded to the meat business of Guy McKnight at Scio, Ore.

J. W. Harrison has sold out his grocery and meat business at Salt Lake City, Utah, to W. P. Hawley.



B. L. Hollenbeck has retired from the meat firm of Dean & Hollenbeck at Coquille, Ore.

J. W. White has succeeded to the meat business of White & Hill at Bend, Ore.

Myers Brothers have succeeded Swartwood Brothers in the grocery and meat business at Seattle, Wash.

H. F. Roberts has opened a meat market at 111 S. Robinson street, Oklahoma City, Okla.

McKinzie & Slayback have succeeded Devaney & McKinzie in the meat business at Ardmore, Okla.

The butcher shop of M. Kavanaugh at Ridgely, Ill., has been destroyed by fire.

Fire damaged the meat market of S. Katz at Columbus, O., on February 1.

G. Pahl has opened up his new meat market at Davenport, Ia.

#### KEEP POSTED ON YOUR CUSTOMERS.

Get a report from each person in your employ once a day and keep posted on your customers. Your salespeople hear all the news your customers drop while in the store, and a great deal of it is of value to you. Have them make memorandums through the

day and report at some hour when business is light.

You may be interested in knowing when your customers lose their jobs or get better ones; when they want to sell out, or do sell out; what they call for that you do not carry; what fault they have to find with previous purchases; what reason they give for not liking, or for liking any particular line of goods shown them, etc.

You do not hear these things direct, but your clerk does, and if he is not rushed nor frowned upon for giving a little extra time to a customer, and is encouraged to find out things, he will be more popular with the customer and you will be in closer touch with the way your goods please the trade, the kind of goods you should add to your stock, the ability of your customers to pay their bills and their liability to sell out and leave suddenly. All these are good things to know, and you may be sure that the clerk who shows interest enough to hear them will bring more business to your store than a grouchy clerk.

## Keeping Old Trade

IS JUST AS IMPORTANT AS

## Getting New Customers

But you can do both by carrying DOVE BRAND HAMS AND BACON

There is fifty years of experience in selecting and curing behind them. They always "taste like more." That is why they make and hold customers.

**John C. Roth Packing Co.**

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FOR ANY PURPOSE  
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(ROCK)

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Offices: NEW ORLEANS, LA.  
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Quality Absolutely Pure  
**PACKERS GET THE BEST!**

# New York Section

G. F. Swift, Jr., was in New York this week, together with R. W. Howes, of the Swift sausage department.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending February 1st averaged 7.71 cents per pound.

The Frank Bros. Beef Co., of New York City, has been incorporated by L. Levy, Moses and Nathan Frank, with a capital of \$2,000.

General Superintendent L. Kirscheimer, of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, returned Thursday from an extended Western trip.

The Eastern District, Brooklyn, Master Butchers will hold their annual ball at Arion Hall, near Broadway on Arion place, on the night of March 2.

The Rohe & Brother Employees' Association will hold its annual entertainment and ball at Maennerchor Hall, 56th street near 3rd avenue, on the night of February 29th.

Ernest R. Fink, junior member of the pork packing firm of A. Fink & Sons, Newark, died at his home in that city last week after a long illness. He is survived by two brothers.

A bill has been introduced in the Assembly at Albany to provide for a new public market in the 18th ward of Brooklyn. It proposes to take in the triangular ground bounded by Seigel, Cook and Morrell streets and Bushwick avenue.

Light receipts of cattle from the West made the local beef market a little more firm this week, but wholesalers did not regard the tone as strong, as prices were not in proportion to increased live cost. Small stock was high, as usual.

I. H. Marks & Company have been incorporated to do a poultry business, with headquarters in West Washington market. Mr. Marks was formerly with David Mayer and

was also connected with the Conron Bros. Co., and is well known in the trade.

Among recent local recruits to the American Meat Packers' Association, as announced in a bulletin of the Association, are Richard Webber and Simon Lewald, of New York, and Adolph Gobel, of Brooklyn. There are very few left now who are not on the band wagon.

The New York City Board of Health this week amended its regulations, inserting the word "eggs" in the provision prohibiting the sale of food which is not fresh and wholesome. As it stood this code read, "Meat, fish and vegetables." The board has always prosecuted sellers of bad eggs, but included eggs under "meat." Attorneys for the defense in such cases gave the prosecution trouble.

In order to comply with New York state corporation law requiring that business must be done as a state corporation, Swift property in New York City was this week transferred by present holders to Swift & Company of New York, of which Weller H. Noyes, head of the Swift interests here, is vice-president. The transfers included the land and plant at First avenue and 44th to 45th streets and other properties.

The members of the Stewards' Association of this city are making arrangements on an ambitious scale for their fourteenth annual reception and ball, to be held on Tuesday evening, Feb. 25th, in the Palm Garden on 58th street, between Lexington and Third avenues. The orchestra will be under the able direction of Prof. Weltin. The demand for boxes thus far has been unprecedented, and the ball bids fair to outrival all functions of the kind held in previous years.

The United Dressed Beef Company last week killed the cattle bought at the Denver livestock show, and offered its customers some exceptionally fine beef as a result. The company bought the prize car-lot of steers shown at Denver and numerous prize singles. The car-lot dressed out 60 to 60½ per cent. in New York, after being shipped alive all

the way from Denver. The singles dressed out cold from 60 to 70 per cent., and there were some splendid carcasses shown.

## TO REMEDY TRADE ABUSES.

A conference of representatives of various manufacturers, including packers, was held in New York City Saturday afternoon with a view to forming an association of manufacturers' agents in this city similar to the one already in existence in Philadelphia. The purpose of the proposed organization is to correct a number of trade abuses which now annoy manufacturers and jobbers alike.

One of the chief abuses which it is hoped to correct is that of cancellation by retailers of orders regularly and definitely given the salesmen of the manufacturers, who canvass the territory, and then later repudiated. It is claimed that many retailers will sign an order for goods to get rid of the salesman, and when the jobber, through whom they are sold, undertakes delivery, the goods are refused and the jobber is forced to cart them back to his store. It is claimed that as high as 30 per cent. of such orders in some lines are of this class, and statistics have been gathered to show that of the orders which manufacturers' agents place with the jobbers, not far from 40 per cent. for one reason or another, are never actually filled. This is annoying to the agents, especially as jobbers have commenced charging cartage on repudiated goods.

## DRAWN POULTRY BILL UP AGAIN.

A bill has been introduced in the New York Legislature to prohibit the sale of undrawn poultry within the State. The bill is fathered by Assemblyman Burhyde of Madison, but it is more than likely that that irrepressible up-State poultry crank, Dr. Cavanaugh, is the author of the measure. The doctor has been so severely sat upon by two successive legislatures that he must bob up again, even if only as a matter of personal pride, to show that he cannot be suppressed.

New York butchers and retailers in every other large city know what the prohibition of the sale of undrawn poultry would mean, not only to their trade, but to consumers as well. Such a law would make the marketing

## CONRON BROTHERS COMPANY

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## NEW YORK'S BIGGEST POULTRY HOUSE

Our new BROOK AVENUE MARKET, the finest anywhere in New York, will be opened soon, with trackage facilities for unloading directly into the house.

MAIN PLANT and OFFICES: 10th Ave., 13th to 14th Sts.

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of dressed poultry in cities a practical impossibility. Poultry drawn immediately after slaughter, and then kept for the length of time absolutely necessary to get it to market and into the hands of the city consumer, would be apt to be the cause of a general epidemic of ptomaine poisoning or like troubles. Bacteriological investigation has shown this beyond a doubt.

But there always are cranks who refuse to stop riding their hobbies, and the drawn poultry cranks who put these measures before the New York Legislature are a sample of the genus. It will take the usual careful watching to prevent the "sneaking through" of a measure of this sort. It cannot stand the light of argument, but it is always necessary to be on guard to turn on the light at the right time.

#### BROOKLYN MASTER BUTCHERS' BALL.

The annual ball of the big Brooklyn Branch, Master Butchers of America, was held on Monday evening at Saengerbund Hall, Brooklyn. This branch contains some of the most prominent and progressive butchers in Greater New York and they succeed in attracting their friends from all the boroughs whenever they give an entertainment. Monday evening was no exception, and the affair was most successfully carried out.

The usual big feature of this ball was the drawing for a prize steer. Fred Staehle, the treasurer of the branch, was the holder of the winning ticket. No one was surprised, for ever since Fred was fortunate enough to "draw" Mrs. Staehle as a bride he has had nothing but good luck. There was the usual fun with the maskers dressed in odd costumes and make-up. John F. Steilen was floor manager and Wm. Schneider assistant. There were many Manhattan visitors, including President Grimm of the East Side Branch, Secretary Fred Gummerman of the West Side and a number of representatives of the wholesale trade. The Eastern District Branch was represented by R. Jahrsdorfer and Mrs. Jahrsdorfer, Messrs. Schaefer, Stolzenberger, Moser and others. Among the local celebrities present were: President John Kirby and wife, Joseph Lehner and wife, Charles and William Helling, Fred Staehle and wife, Henry Lamm and wife, Louis Lamm and wife, E. C. Klessper and wife, Gus Denninger and wife, Wm. Schneider and wife, M. J. Riley, John Schmidt and wife, H. Wahlen, A. True, L. Aneser, T. Strudnick and S. Moore, M. Loughran, David Loughran, P. Beilstein, Charles Levy, W. F. Ahrens and wife, H. C. Boheke, R. Schwartz and wife, Wm. Bohm, H. Stegeman, R. Luhman, H. Paulson, J. Steiger, John F. Steilen, N. F. Tietzen and wife, G. Adams and wife, Walter Schaibly and Mrs. Schaibly, Geo. Wilson, Fred Neiber and wife, F. Fitchen, J. Swenson, J. J. Slattery, C. Moller and wife, Chris Steen and wife and others.

The officers of the association are: President, J. Kirby; first vice-president, Wm. Schneider; second vice-president, John Schmidt; treasurer, F. J. Staehle; financial secretary, Ed. C. Klessper; recording secretary, W. Helling; corresponding secretary, George Wilson; sergeant-at-arms, Henry Lamm.

#### JOSEPH CAN'T SEE S. & S. BOOKS.

Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum handed down a decision Thursday denying the application of Frederick A. Joseph and other minority stockholders in the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company for a peremptory or alternative writ of mandamus compelling the corporation to submit its books for an examination by the plaintiffs. Mr. Joseph was formerly vice-president of the S. & S. Company, and is now president of the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company, a competing concern. The court refused the application for the latter reason.

#### NEW YORK TRADE RECORD

##### BUTCHER, FISH AND OYSTER FIXTURES.

###### MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Arnschawsky, S., 411 E. 100th; H. Brand.  
Brochstein, A., 1893 2d av.; H. Brand.  
Confidati & Zucchelly, 102 MacDougal; F. Lesser.  
Caforia, A., 231 Mulberry; H. Brand.  
Eslofsky, L., 4036 3d av.; H. Brand.  
Ehrenfeld, M., 1455 5th av.; H. Brand.  
Filippi, T., 612 E. 14th; E. Diamond.  
Friedman, J., 341 E. 119th; Darling & Co.  
Feller, M., 352 E. 81st; Darling & Co.  
Freilich, L., 886 E. 169th; H. Brand.  
Grossman, A., 324 E. 91st; S. C. Cohen.  
Grossnas, A., 624 E. 91st; H. Brand.  
Glaser, D., 343 E. 85th; H. Brand.  
Greenspan, B., 120 Cannon; H. Brand.  
Heller, M., 135 E. 4th; H. Brand.  
Hyman, J., 647 E. 11th; I. Winter.  
Jablonowitz, J., 718 E. 9th; H. Brand.  
Jacobowitz, J., 801-3 E. 5th; B. Glicklich.  
Klein, S., 1049 1st av.; Darling & Co.  
Kaufman, S., 31 E. 3d; H. Brand.  
Kolonsky, B., 20 Ridge; H. Brand.  
Kolonsky, B., 20 Ridge; H. Brand.  
Lischinsky, H., 209 E. 99th; H. Brand.  
Levin, H., 69 E. 114th; H. Brand.  
Levitch, R., 1384 2d av.; J. Goldstein.  
Leisenheimer, H., 2534 7th av.; Dumrauf & Wicke.  
Mayer, A., 2099 8th av.; Dumrauf & Wicke.  
Modica, M., 425 E. 14th; H. Brand.  
Matteo, P., 535 E. 148th; H. Brand.  
Neimer, M., 834 E. 156th; H. Brand.  
Newirth, S., 428 E. 86th; Darling & Co.  
Ospovat & Schwartz, 71 E. 97th; H. Brand.  
Popofsky & Jenkelowitz, 58 Av. C; J. Geller.  
Fetillo, T. & J., 2223 1st av.; Darling & Co.  
Perlson, L., 10 Jackson; United D. B. Co.  
Panchasnik, M., 1540 Park av.; United D. B. Co.  
Schulman, S., 354 E. 123d; H. Brand.  
Schwerdin, H., 1609 2d av.; H. Brand.  
Slove, E., 165 E. 96th; H. Brand.  
Sack, M., 276 1st av.; H. Brand.  
Seilsman, M., 228 Division; H. Brand.  
Spiegelman, A., 509 E. 12th; United D. B. Co.  
Schwartz, J., 163 So. Boulevard; United D. B. Co.  
Varshafsky, M., 170 E. 107th; H. Brand.  
Weinstock, S., 327 Madison; H. Brand.  
Winter & Balven, 239 Monroe; H. Brand.  
Werner, B., 642 11th av.; H. Brand.  
Wigderowitz, A., 593 E. 138th; J. Rosenberg.  
Zooker, Y., 638 E. 9th; United D. B. Co.

###### MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Goldberg, H., 24 Gouverneur; H. Geller.  
Goldstein, M., 251 Eldridge; M. Kutler.  
Meltzer, M., 234 E. 103d; I. Schwartz.  
Trastman, S., 632 E. 11th; I. Grossman.

###### BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Achenbach, Arthur, 370 Palmetto; Darling & Co.

Buffalo, Mary C., 1804 Bath av.; Jos. Rosenberg.  
Brown, Jacob, 94 Middleton; United D. B. Co.  
Buchsbaum, Annie, 223 Bushwick av.; United D. B. Co.  
Bellisch, G., 145 21st; Gustav Selner.  
Eizinger, Fred A., 5301 53d; Jos. Rosenberg.  
Tedeles, Raffaele, 670 4th av.; Giovanni Sichenze.  
Franco, Falucci, 315 Leonard; Jos. Rosenberg.  
Greenberg, Jacob, 1078 Blake av.; Levy Bros.  
Glassberg, Oscar, 567 Myrtle av.  
Harrison, Nathan & Jacob Storik, 250 Stockton; Levy Bros.  
Steinfeld, Isidor, 23 Moore; Darling & Co.  
Shub & Katz, 323 Bedford av.; Louis Masur.  
Solatkin, Aaron, 7 Grafton; Levy Bros.  
Witzberg, Morris, 943 Dumont av.; Joseph Rosenberg.  
Weitz, Leib, 938 Blake av.; Jos. Rosenberg.

###### BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Korner, John, 93 Norwood av.; Louis Werner.

##### GROCER, DELICATESSEN, HOTEL AND RESTAURANT FIXTURES.

###### MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Chase, W. P., 201 W. 56th; J. W. Browning.  
Frees, E., 413 E. 56th; Levin Bros.  
Geamansky, J., 33 Canal; P. M. Abrahams.  
Kaplan, A., 7 Monroe; M. Zimmerman Co.  
Mitchell, W. C., 665 Wales av.; J. S. Sills & Sons.  
Polsky, S., 2469 7th av.; E. Watsky.  
Stern, H., 709 E. 116th; M. Niederman.  
Tolchinsky & Lando, 386 E. 10th; A. Blum.  
Adams, N. & J., 590 7th av.; W. P. Rozoll.  
Berman, G., 108 5th av.; N. Radus.  
Busch, J., 159 W. 51st; H. Lorenz.  
Berkowitz, A., 203 Eldridge; J. Bernstein.  
Essler, A., 22 Rutgers; I. Slonimsky.  
Gutman, L., 119 Cannon; Levin Bros.  
Hammer, I., 189 Stanton; S. Levin.  
Hoffman, A., 237 Greenwich; J. B. Friob.  
Hood, J., 145-155 W. 47th; D. H. Nott.  
Kovacs, J., 153 E. 4th; A. Orowitz.  
Klein, D., 206-8 E. 86th; L. Barth & Son.  
Lundegren, F. L., 17 W. 125th; E. Krofft.  
Pons, A., 188 Sullivan; S. Comollo.  
Paley, B., 103 Bleeker; Jaburg Bros.  
Perlmutter, S., 21-25 Catherine Slip; M. Call.  
Ristics, E., 525 E. 6th; A. Korapcasb.  
Richman, M., 174 3d av.; H. Richman.  
Soubie, B., 34 White; Duparquet, Huot & Moneuse Co.  
Seifeldt, C. & H., 487 2d av.; Rutz & Gledman.  
Saviner, M. & S., 454 7th av.; S. Levin.  
Vessetti, D. B., 394 Canal; A. Angonoa.

###### MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Aranowitz, J., 174 Allen; L. Aranowitz.  
Bernstein, J., 203 Eldridge; A. Berkowitz.  
Boyajian, P., 406 W. 16th; L. Cardashian.  
Cardashian, L., 406 W. 16th; P. Nooradian.  
Censar, M., 21-25 Catherine Slip; S. Perlmutter.  
Ettinger, H., 1329 5th av.; Lefkowitz & Wax.  
Giedman & Rutz, 487 2d av.; C. & H. Seefeldt.  
Lebowitz, I., 402 E. 10th; B. Lebowitz.  
Levy, M., 632-4 E. 11th; J. Jankelowitz.  
Rosso, G., 188 Sullivan; A. Pons.  
Rabinowitz, I., 166 Henry; E. Rabinowitz.  
Weidemeyer, E. G., 124 W. 47th; M. H. Walton.

###### BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Citarella, Giovanni, 67 Main; Anna Rossa.  
Conte, Generoso, 274 3d av.; Marie Libretti.  
Gold, Louis, 29 Belmont av.; Israel Goldberg.  
Sinacani, Antonio, 117 Evergreen av.; Calogero Lamanno.

###### BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Cassanese, Caterina, 67 Main; Giovanni Citarella.  
Lamanno, Calogero, 117 Evergreen av.; Ant. Sinacori.  
Stein, Adolf, 871 Belmont av.; Wm. Back.  
Saprooder, Israel, 168 McKibben; Jacob Pastornick.

# NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

## LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$4.85@5.75
Poor to fair native steers.....	3.75@4.75
Oxen and stags.....	2.00@4.85
Bulls and dry cows.....	1.60@4.25
Good to choice native steers a year ago.....	5.15@6.00

## LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime, per 100 lbs.....	\$9.25@10.50
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs.....	7.75@ 9.00
Live veal calves, com. to med., per 100 lbs.....	5.00@ 7.50
Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs.....	4.00@ 4.50
Live calves, Western, per 100 lbs.....	3.00@ 4.50
Live calves, barnyards, per 100 lbs.....	3.00@ 3.25

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, good to prime, per 100 lbs.....	\$7.50@7.90
Live lambs, common to fair, per 100 lbs.....	6.50@ 7.35
Live lambs, culls, per 100 lbs.....	5.00@ 6.00
Live sheep, good to prime, per 100 lbs.....	4.75@ 5.25
Live sheep, common to fair, per 100 lbs.....	3.50@ 4.50
Live sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.....	2.50@ 3.00

## LIVE HOGS.

Live lambs, good to prime, per 100 lbs.....	\$7.25@7.75
Hogs, medium.....	5.25@5.30
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	5.80@5.35
Pigs.....	5.55@5.60
Rough.....	4.15@4.45

## DRESSED BEEF.

### CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy.....	9 3/4
Choice native light.....	9
Common to fair native.....	7 1/2 @ 8 1/4

### WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	9
Choice native light.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Native, common to fair.....	8 @ 8 1/4
Choice, Western, heavy.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Choice, Western, light.....	8 @ 8 1/4
Common to fair Texas.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Good up choice hangers.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Common to fair hangers.....	7 @ 7 1/2
Choice cows.....	7 @ 7 1/2
Common to fair cows.....	6 1/2 @ 7
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	7 1/4
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	7
Fleshy bologna bulls.....	6 1/2 @ 7

### BEEF CUTS.

No. 1 ribs, 11c. per lb.; No. 2, 9 1/2c. per lb.; No. 3, 8c. per lb.; No. 1 lobs, 11c. per lb.; No. 2, 9 1/2c. per lb.; No. 3, 8c. per lb.; No. 1 chucks, 7 1/2c. per lb.; No. 2 chucks, 6 1/2c. per lb.; No. 3 chucks, 5 1/2c. per lb.; No. 1 rounds, 8 1/2c. per lb.; No. 2, 7 1/2c. per lb.; No. 3, 6 1/2c. per lb.	
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## DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city, dressed, prime, per lb.....	14 @ 14 1/4
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	13 @ 13 1/4
Western calves.....	12 @ 12 1/2
Western calves, fair to good.....	11 @ 12
Western calves, common.....	7 @ 10

## DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs.....	7 1/2 @ 7 3/4
Hogs, heavy.....	6
Hogs, 150 lbs.....	6 1/4
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	6 1/2

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	13 @ 13 1/4
Spring lambs, good.....	12 @ 12 1/4
Yearling lambs.....	10 1/4 @ 11
Sheep, choice.....	10 @ 10 1/4
Sheep, medium to good.....	9 @ 9 1/4
Sheep, culls.....	8 @ 8 1/4

## PROVISIONS.

### (Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs., avg.....	10 @ 10 1/4
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs., avg.....	10 @ 10 1/4
Smoked hams, heavy.....	10 @ 10 1/4
Smoked Picnics, light.....	8 1/4 @ 8 1/2
Smoked Picnics, heavy.....	8 1/4 @ 8 1/2
Smoked shoulders.....	8 1/4 @ 8 1/2
Smoked bacon, homeless.....	11 @ 12
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	11 @ 11 1/4
Dried beef sets.....	10 @ 10 1/2
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	18 1/4 @ 18 1/2
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	10 @ 11

## BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 50@60 lbs. cut.....	@ 72.50
Flat shin bones, avg. 40@50 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 54.50
Horns, per ton.....	@ 28.00
Thigh bones, avg. 90@95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 90.00
Horns, 7 1/4 oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton.....	@ 250.00

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	55 @ 70c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues.....	40 @ 50c. a piece
Calves' heads, scalded.....	50 @ 40c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	25 @ 75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	18 @ 25c. a pound
Beef livers.....	25 @ 50c. a piece
Beef kidneys.....	7 @ 12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	1 1/2 @ 3c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	6 @ 8c. a pound
Oxtails.....	6 @ 7c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	10 @ 10c. a piece
Rolls, beef.....	10 @ 12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	15 @ 25c. a pound
Lamb's fries.....	6 @ 10c. a pair
Fresh pork loins, city.....	@ 9 1/2
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	@ 8 1/2

## BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 2 1/4
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 4 1/2
Shop bones, per cwt.....	20 @ 25

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@ 80
Sheep, imp., wide, per kg. 50 bundles.....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	@ 70
Sheep, imp., per bundle.....	@ 44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	@ 4
Hog, American, free of salt, in tes. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b.....	@ 50
Hog, American, kegs, per lb., f. o. b.....	@ 50
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@ 14
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@ 15
Beef, rounds, per lb., f. o. b. New York.....	@ 2
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@ 5 1/2
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	@ 5
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@ 35
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@ 37
Beef, middles, per lb.....	@ 6 1/4
Beef, veasands, per 1,000, No. 1s.....	@ 5 1/2
Beef, veasands, per 1,000, No. 2s.....	2 1/4 @ 3

## SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sng., white.....	13 1/2	12 1/2
Pepper, Sng., black.....	9	11
Pepper, Penang, white.....	11 1/2	13
Pepper, red Zanzibar.....	11	14
Pepper, shot.....	11 1/2	—
Allspice.....	7 1/2	10
Coriander.....	3 1/4	5
Cloves.....	13	16
Mace.....	45	50

## SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/4
Refined—Granulated.....	4 1/2 @ 5
Crystals.....	5 @ 5 1/4
Powdered.....	5 1/4 @ 5 1/2

## GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@ .16
No. 2 skins.....	@ .14
No. 3 or branded.....	@ .10
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@ .14
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@ .12
No. 1, 12 1/2-14.....	@ 1.05
No. 2, 12 1/2-14.....	@ 1.45
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	@ 1.35
No. 1, kips, 14-18.....	@ 1.50
No. 2, kips, 14-18.....	@ 1.35
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	@ 1.45
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	@ 1.35
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@ 2.35
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@ 2.10
Branded skins.....	@ .09
Branded kips.....	@ 1.30
Heavy branded kips.....	@ 1.50
Ticky skins.....	@ 1.80
Ticky kips.....	@ 1.25
Heavy ticky kips.....	@ 1.50
No. 3 skins.....	@ .07

## DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys—Western, scalded, fancy mixed.....	@ 17
Western, scalded, good to prime.....	@ 16
Western, dry-picked, young toms, fancy.....	@ 17
Western, dry-picked, young hens and toms, mixed, fancy.....	@ 18
Western, dry-picked, good to prime.....	@ 16
Poor, thin.....	@ 14
Southwestern, choice.....	@ 16
Southwestern, common to fair.....	@ 15
Western, old hens, prime.....	@ 16
Western, old toms, prime.....	@ 15
Western, old, fair to good.....	@ 13
Spring Chickens, broilers—	
Philadelphia, fancy.....	@ 20
Pennsylvania, 3 to 4 lbs. per pair, per lb.....	@ 25
Western, dry-picked, milk-fed, fancy.....	@ 20
Western, dry-picked, 3 lbs. and over.....	@ 13
Western, dry-picked, fancy.....	@ 15
Other Western, scalded, fancy.....	@ 14
Spring Chickens, roasting, dry—	
Philadelphia, fancy.....	@ 20
Philadelphia, medium grade.....	@ 17
Pennsylvania, fancy.....	@ 15
Western, dry-picked, milk-fed, fancy.....	@ 17
Western, dry-picked, 3 lbs. and over.....	@ 13
Ohio and Mich., scalded, fancy, large.....	@ 12 1/2
Other Western, scalded, average run.....	@ 11 1/2
Fowls, feed—	
Western, dry picked, selected, heavy, boxes.....	@ 13 1/4

Western, dry picked, average best, straight.....	@ 13
Ohio and Michigan, scalded, choice.....	@ 13 1/4
Other Western, scalded, choice.....	@ 12 1/2
Southwestern, average best.....	@ 10 1/2

Capons—	
Philadelphia fancy.....	@ 21
Ohio and Ind., selected, large.....	@ 18
Ohio and Ind., 6 lbs. and under each.....	@ 15

Ducks—	
Ohio and Michigan, spring, choice, dry.....	@ 14
Ohio and Michigan, spring, choice, feed.....	@ 13
Other Western, choice, dry.....	@ 12
Other Western, poor to fair.....	@ 10
Maryland, choice.....	@ 12

Geese—	
Western, choice, dry.....	@ 11
Western, choice, poor to fair.....	@ 8

Squabs—	
White, 10 lbs. to dozen, per dozen.....	@ 4.50
White, 9 lbs. to dozen, per dozen.....	@ 4.00
White, 8 lbs. to dozen, per dozen.....	@ 3.75
White, 7 lbs. to dozen, per dozen.....	@ 3.50
White, 6 to 6 1/2 lbs. to doz., per dozen.....	@ 2.00
Mixed, per dozen.....	@ 1.75
Dark, per dozen.....	@ 1.50
Culls, per dozen.....	@ .50

## LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, per lb.....	@ 11 1/4
Fowls, per lb.....	@ 13 1/4
Roosters, per lb.....	@ 8 1/2
Turkeys, per lb.....	@ 14
Ducks, Western, per lb.....	@ 14
Geese, Western, per lb.....	@ 11
Geese, Southern and Southwestern, poor.....	@ 10
Guinea fowl, per pair.....	@ 50
Pigeons, per pair.....	@ 20

## GAME.

Wild Ducks—	
Headheads, per pair.....	@ 1.50
Canvases, per pair.....	@ 2.25
Mallards, per pair.....	@ 1.00
Ruddy, per pair.....	@ .50
Teal, blue wing, per pair.....	@ 1.10
Teal, green wing, per pair.....	@ .80
Common, per pair.....	@ .25
Rabbits—Cotton tail, per pair.....	@ 2.00
Jack Rabbits—Per pair.....	@ 4.00

## FERTILIZER MARKETS.

### BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	@ 22.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	@ 25.00
Dried blood, West., high grade, fine, c. l. f. New York.....	@ 2.75
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 2.40
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	15.00 @ 18.00
Dried blood, N. Y., 12@13 per cent. ammonia.....	@ 2.80
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	2.40 and 10c.
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	@ 18.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	10.00 @ 11.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered New York.....	2.95 and 10c.
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia per ton, delivered New York.....	2.75 @ .35
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	3.10 @ 3.15
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs. spot.....	3.10 @ 3.15
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	3.05 @ 3.10
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.....	5.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75 @ 4.00

## POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	5.25 @ 9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.00 @ 10.65
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00 @ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.....	1.95 @ 2.05
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.90 @ 2.00
Double manure salt (40@40 p. c. less than 2 1/2 p. c. chloride) to arrive per lb. basis 43 p. c.....	1.10 @ 1.20
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 p. c.).....	2.15 @ 2.27
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.75
Sylvinit, 24 to 35 p. c., per unit, S. P.....	.30 @ .40

## FISHER & COMPANY

Postal Telegraph Bldg., CHICAGO

Tallow, Horns, Oils, Stearines, Bones, Casings, Fertilizer Material, Arachide



